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Begin, at Airport, Asks Stepped-Up Autonomy Talks

But Venue Remains in Dispute

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, April 14 (WP) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel said today that he would like to accelerate the negotiations on autonomy for 1.2 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in an effort to meet the May 26 target date for agreement on the election of a self-governing council in the occupied territories.

Heading for Washington and a series of talks with President Carter, Mr. Begin said at an airport news conference that, while he is for a step up in the negotiations, the location of the meetings remains unresolved.

Responding to reports that Mr. Carter and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt have agreed in principle to the option of moving the Egyptian and Israeli negotiating teams to the White House in Washington for intensive sessions until May 26, Mr. Begin said he had been empowered by Israel's Cabinet to confer with President Carter the question of where those talks should take place."

Several Cabinet ministers, including Interior Minister Yosef Burg, head of the Israeli negotiators, have expressed reservations about holding intensive sessions in Washington instead of alternating them between Egypt and Israel. Among the reasons Mr. Burg has cited is the problem of keeping ministers away from their posts. Mr. Burg and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir are accompanying the prime minister to Washington.

Mr. Begin is also known to be concerned that marathon autonomy talks might subject Israel to increased U.S. pressure to make new concessions, as the Camp David accords did near their conclusion in March.

Asked whether he was worried about reports that the U.S. position on autonomy has drawn closer to that of Egypt, Mr. Begin replied: "There is always room for worry. But we have received a letter from the president of the United States that no conclusions have yet been reached."

Israeli Secretary Areyh Naor said some ministers had heard reports of proposals to which Mr. Carter and Mr. Sadat had agreed in their talks in Washington last week. He has been growing concern that Mr. Carter and Mr. Sadat may have coordinated their positions on several key autonomy issues, and that Mr. Begin will be confronted by a fait accompli. But, backed by a Cabinet resolution, Mr. Begin has made it clear that he has no intention of discussing topics not explicitly mentioned in the Camp David accords.

Mr. Begin is also going to Washington mindful of pressure from the right wing of his Likud coalition. His critics — notably those in the National Religious Party — have shelved until his return their incipient attempt to quit the coalition, which would bring down the government.

Israeli Withdrawal Questioned

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 14 (UPI) — Israel announced in the UN Security Council today that it had withdrawn all its forces from Lebanon, but Ambassador Gassan Tueni of Lebanon said that he doubted the statement.

Mr. Tueni also said that the Lebanese Christian militias had "become nothing but an accessory of Israel's occupation." The militiamen repeatedly attacked the Irish batallion of the UN peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon last week. Ambassador Yehuda Blum of Israel denied that his country was responsible for militia actions.

In a debate on the Lebanese situation, Mr. Blum blamed the Palestine Liberation Organization for last week's fighting. He also said that Israeli defense forces had taken "certain limited measures" in the wake of the last week's terrorist attack on the kibbutz of Misgav Am to prevent further raids. "The steps taken have been completed, and all Israeli soldiers have completely withdrawn," he said.

Anti-Begin Campaign

TEL AVIV, April 14 (UPI) — A campaign was started today by an organization called Elections Now to collect a million signatures on a petition urging Mr. Begin's resignation. A spokesman said the group represents a cross section of Israeli society.

eking Moves to Abolish reedom of Speech, Press

By Robert Crabbe

KING, April 14 (UPI) — Chi- leaders today endorsed a move ake from the constitution key sions protecting freedom of h and the press.

ing radio reported that the ing committee of China's par- ent made the recommendation, h was expected to be acted by the full session of the Na- l People's Congress in June.

he 120-member standing com- ee — the supervising body of iament — endorsed the full can- tion of Article 45 of the consti- n, which reads: "Citizens enjoy dom of speech, correspondence, press, assembly, association, session, demonstration, and the dom to strike, and have their to speak out freely, air their s fully."

he ban on press freedom rati- what already existed. The real s of the move probably were a's freewheeling wall posters of ical protest, which have been e increasing attack by authori-

e posters have been a common of protest in China since mid- . Until recently, any Chinese d write a poster complaining t anything and hang it up for ple to read on the walls of Pe- streets.

crackdown against that prac- got under way last year, when ers were restricted to a single 1,200 yards long on Peking's n street, Changan Boulevard.

ommunist Party stalwarts have ed that wall posters divulged y secrets and have said that ers were used to "attack the dic- ship of the proletariat."

a February meeting, the Cen- Committee of the Communist y recommended the complete ion of the right of Chinese peo- to write wall posters.

ile last year, posters were ed from the Changan site, known as Democracy Wall, and were limited to a smaller wall in Moon Altar Park on the north side of the city. An accompanying edict specified that all writers of posters in the new location register with the government.

The crackdown on posters was paralleled by pressure on dissident magazines, which flourished in Peking until last month. But by then most of the crudely printed magazines had suspended publication.

Killed in Mindanao

AMBOANGA, Philippines, -14 (AP) — Twelve persons killed and 100 wounded when bles were thrown into a crowd ching a fire in Pagadian, Min- ao lastnight, police said today.



Associated Press

British farmers demonstrate yesterday outside the French Embassy in London.

British Farmers Protest French Tactics

LONDON, April 14 (AP) — About 100 British farmers protesting France's tactics in the Common Market demonstrated outside the French Embassy today with a British lamb carcass draped in a Union Jack.

But when the farmers tried to give the carcass to French diplomats, the door of the embassy was slammed in their faces.

"They opened the door sheepishly and accepted our protest letter but not the lamb," said Philip Tomsett, who organized the protest for the Kent farmers and the Women's Farming Union of Britain. "*It is regrettable they did not accept the gift.*"

Carrying banners and placards, the farmers marched through London's Knightsbridge section, shouting "Fair play, *s'il vous plait*," and "Jingle, jangle, Giscard dangle."

The group planned to leave the carcass at Harrods, a department store that opened a promotion campaign today for French food products. The store has promised to promote British food next year.

Mr. Tomsett said that the message of the farmers is simple. "We intend to tell the French to respect the rules of the EEC set out in the Treaty of Rome, abide by the judgment of the European courts, and not to ruin our mutual market by massive imports of excess products," the spokesman said.

He also wants "the British public to leave French goods on the supermarket shelves until fair play is returned to our market."

The farmers claim that the French government is damaging British agriculture by flooding the British market with French goods while blocking the export of British commodities like lamb.

Recently, a group of French farmers burned the British flag outside the European Parliament building in Strasbourg, France.

Some Hope for Common Front

Allies Delay Response To Carter Hostage Bid

By Axel Krause

PARIS, April 14 (IHT) — Major U.S. allies in the European Economic Community ruled out today any immediate new measures to back President Carter in forcing the release of hostages in Iran, while stressing a need for further consultations.

In Bonn, London and Paris, senior government officials said they hoped a common front would emerge, possibly at the EEC foreign ministers' meeting scheduled in Luxembourg on April 21. None would comment on the chances of reaching a joint position before then.

The Luxembourg meeting, to discuss a possible coordinated EEC strategy for action in Iran, was planned before President Carter's weekend call for new retaliation.

In Tokyo, meanwhile, the Foreign Ministry said Japan's ambassador to Iran, who has been recalled, would be consulted about President Carter's new request. There were indications that sanctions might be increased. Government and financial sources said Japan was prepared to ask Mexico to sell it an additional 200,000 barrels a day of oil if sanctions led to a cutoff of Iranian oil.

Kyodo News Agency reported that Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry had asked steelmakers to give serious consideration to the matter of shipping steel to Iran.

"Very Restrained"

A British official said, echoing the general mood in Europe: "I've been to the States. I've seen television. I know how people feel, and I think they should damn well feel that way about the hostages. Carter has been very restrained, and we appreciate that. But nobody asked us to do anything until six days ago. We really must have time to consult."

West Germany plans to attend the Luxembourg meeting with a clear position on what the EEC response should be, Klaus Boelling, the government spokesman, said in Bonn today. He did not elaborate on that position, adding that his government had not been notified by the United States of any deadline for allied sanctions.

There was no official confirmation of earlier reports that West German government sources had said privately that Bonn intended to join the United States in economic action even if other EEC nations did not follow.

In London, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told Parliament that Britain would continue consulting its EEC partners and other friendly countries on joint action, but she ruled out any further measures immediately.

Mrs. Thatcher stressed the need for strong backing of President Carter, saying that Americans "understandably expect solidarity from their allies, and we, for our part, have been giving and will continue to give them our utmost support." She said she hoped that "the necessary decision will be taken" during the Luxembourg meeting.

But a spokesman for the French Foreign Ministry today held out little hope for a coordinated EEC position in line with the approach suggested by Mr. Carter. "With the possible exception of Mrs. Thatcher, there is little prospect of supportive action," he said. "Support for

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S.-European Gulf Seen Reaching Crisis

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, April 14 (NYT) — Across Western Europe, politicians and commentators are using the word "crisis" to describe the gulf that has opened between the United States and its principal allies over the best way to deal with the turmoil in the Middle East.

While no absolute rupture of the Atlantic alliance seems imminent, the tensions between the United States and Western Europe are likely to intensify in the weeks ahead, making a concerted allied policy impossible. Few Europeans expect President Carter's impassioned appeal to the allies to rally behind the United States — broadcast last night in Britain, France, West Germany and Italy — to alter the picture noticeably.

COMMENTARY

At the root of the problem is the feeling of many European leaders that they are being asked to rush into actions that they consider neither in their own best interests nor in those of the alliance as a whole. If they do not act, Mr. Carter has told them both publicly and privately, he may be forced to take steps that they will find distasteful, such as a naval blockade of Iran.

The Europeans know that public opinion in the United States has been inflamed by the events in Iran and Afghanistan. They understand the pressure Mr. Carter feels during an election year to do something fairly quickly, but they resent his tactics, and that resentment reinforces their own reluctance to act.

By deciding in Lisbon last week to launch a new diplomatic initiative in Iran, instead of breaking off diplomatic relations or imposing an economic embargo, the foreign ministers of the nine Common Market countries demonstrated more forcefully than ever their nations' reluctance to follow the lead of Washington, which most of them have come to distrust in recent months.

The affair of the Tehran hostages is the key issue of the moment. But with the exception of the British and Dutch, EEC members have shown a lack of enthusiasm for Mr. Carter's campaign for a Western boycott of the Moscow Olympics as a protest over the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan.

And the Europeans are taking an increasingly independent line in the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Proposal Would Bar Flags, Anthems

IOC Move to Forestall Boycott Reported

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, April 14 — The International Olympic Committee, in what well-placed committee sources said today would be an effort to prevent Western countries from joining the U.S. boycott of the Moscow Olympics, will discuss the abolition of all flags and anthems at the Games at its scheduled meeting next week in Lausanne.

But a decision today by West Germany to urge its national Olympic committee to join the boycott indicated that the move to stay away from the Games could snowball in Western Europe whatever the international committee does.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said today that West Germany will urge its Olympic committee to boycott the Games. His statement followed Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's assertion yesterday that West German athletes should stay away from the Olympics if Soviet troops are not withdrawn from Afghanistan by May 24, the deadline for accepting invitations to the Games.

Most Western and Eastern European sport leaders criticized the U.S. Olympic Committee as having succumbed to political pressure in its 1,604-797 weekend vote to boycott the Games. At the same time, Western European Olympic committees did not rule out the possibility that they will be obliged to follow suit, and many agreed that the West German decision would influence their votes.

Although the West German committee will not vote until May 15, it has said it will not act against its government's wishes.

U.S. Urges NATO To Be Ready for Mideast Flare-Up

BRUSSELS, April 14 (UPI) — European NATO allies should be prepared to shoulder a bigger share in Europe's defense if ever U.S. forces are needed in the Mideast, Robert Komer, the U.S. undersecretary of defense for policy, said today at an ambassador-level session of the NATO Defense Planning Committee.

A senior U.S. Defense Department official said afterward, referring to the Mideast: "We fully intend to do what is necessary to deter possible threats in an area that is vital to Western interests."

He said response was positive to suggested acceleration of defense programs for Europe, although, he added, some members were more forthcoming than others. He said the meeting dealt only with measures relating to Europe and did not discuss possible action in the Mideast.

Carter administration and USOC officials predicted today that many countries will follow the USOC lead and decide not to participate in the Games.

Many national Olympic committees that have heretofore opposed a boycott — including those of Australia and Canada, which meet in the next two weeks — may change their positions now that the USOC has made a firm decision to stay away.

"I think there is a great possibility that many of the Western European countries and Canada, among others, will now follow our lead," Don Miller, the USOC executive director, said yesterday.

Lloyd Cutler, the White House counsel, said the administration has no plans to launch a substantial, new campaign to persuade others to join the boycott, but will continue with "a major diplomatic effort, within the limits of how you talk to and deal with your own allies."

In Prague today, the Communist Party newspaper Rude Pravo, echoing Soviet condemnation of the USOC vote, said that "President Carter, his aides and ministers, the whole group of the ruling class which is now in power in the United States, have led a war against reason, against the Olympic idea and against understanding between nations."

The International Olympic Com-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

45 Red Brigades Suspects Arrested

Italian Breakthrough Seen on Terrorism

By Henry Tanner

ROME, April 14 (NYT) — Italian authorities indicate that a major breakthrough in the fight against terrorism has been achieved after the arrests in the last few days of about 45 persons on suspicion of being members of the Red Brigades terrorist organization.

Most of the arrests took place in Turin, Milan and Biella, a spinning center in northern Italy. Many of the persons arrested were factory workers, including some who had served as floor delegates for labor unions. Some were members of university faculties.

The authorities give the impression that the high command of the Red Brigades in the Turin area has been seized. Although official claims of dramatic successes in the fight against terrorism have been proved wrong in the past, the latest wave of arrests appears to have exceptional importance.

For the first time there are indications that the information leading to the arrests was furnished by confessed Red Brigades members already in jail. In the past, suspected terrorists almost invariably refused to cooperate with investigating magistrates. The few exceptions to this rule were marginal figures, and their testimony was open to question. Past arrests were almost solely due to patient police work, such as constant surveillance of thousands of suspects, interpretation of captured documents, and ballistic tests on captured weapons.

February Arrests

The new development appears to have started with the arrests in February in Turin of Patrizio Peci and Rocco Micaletto, known members of the Red Brigades who had been sought by police for several years. Mr. Peci was believed to be the head of the Turin branch of the Red Brigades. He has been named by investigating magistrates as having played an active role in the kidnap-slaying of former Premier Aldo Moro two years ago and in other major terrorist attacks since then.

Reports in Italian newspapers during the weekend named Mr. Peci as the man who furnished information about other terrorists to the authorities. The reports quoted anonymous police sources and magistrates. Officials involved in the fight against terrorism and in the judicial investigations have made few attributable statements, but most newspapers carry several columns of unattributed information on the subject every day.

Some officials recently said, without permitting attribution, that among the suspected terrorists arrested in the last two months were several drug addicts whom the investigators were able to induce to talk by depriving them of the drugs they were used to.

Most of the 45 persons arrested in the last few days had not appeared on lists of suspects before, but had lived apparently normal lives in factories and universities. This has sharpened the impression that the arrests were the result of inside information.

Fiat Workers

The arrested persons made no attempt to escape, and no shots were fired on either side. Material discovered in the houses of the arrested persons included a radio transmitter and a gun that police ballistics experts say may have been used in several of the principal terrorist attacks of the last three years.

The persons arrested included two workers who were among 61 dismissed by the Fiat automobile company in October, accused of acts of violence and petty sabotage in a Turin plant. Labor unions attacked Fiat for the dismissals, and a labor tribunal ordered the reinstatement of the 61. Fiat refused to comply with the order.

Domenico Jovine, one of the Fiat pair, read a statement to the investigating magistrates saying that he had long been an active member of the Red Brigades and that many of his fellow workers were sympathetic to their cause.

Luciano Lama, head of the Communist-dominated Italian Labor Organization, retorted in a front-page article in the Rome newspaper La Repubblica that the terrorists, on the contrary, were more isolated than ever in the factories. He urged workers to denounce not only persons they suspected of terrorist links, but also co-workers who try to intimidate foremen and union delegates.

Southwest U.S. Cities Put Brakes on Growth

One Person, One Car 'Birthright' Now a Liability

By Robert Lindsey

PHOENIX (NYT) — Many of the growing cities in the U.S. Southwest, whose sizes, shapes and characters have been determined largely by the easy mobility of the automobile, have begun to think about a future without cheap gasoline.

In such cities as Phoenix, Dallas, Albuquerque, Houston and San Diego, political leaders are questioning the traditional form of urban expansion in the Southwest — relentless annexation and construction of more and more tracts of single-family homes at the fringes of town. They have started to encourage development of higher-density housing on smaller lots near the central city.

Mass transit, which until recently was regarded in many places almost exclusively as a tax-subsidized benefit for the poor and the elderly, is looked upon increasingly as a realistic alternative for middle-income job holders.

"In-filling" is a newly popular urban strategy. In Phoenix, for example, a citizens' committee last month adopted a plan under which developers would be given financial and other incentives for building in undeveloped pockets of neighborhoods that they had bypassed in the push to the city's edge. And the City Council has adopted a land-use plan envisioning "urban villages" within the city, each with jobs and housing, in a strategy aimed at reducing the long, gasoline-consuming trips between home and job.

Compared with the recent history of development in the Southwest, where one-person, one-car mobility has long been considered a kind of birthright, such ideas seem heretical, old-timers admit, and there is still much resistance to them. But urban officials say they reflect a growing acceptance of the fact that the United States faces a future without cheap gasoline.

Moreover, some residents express concern that the traditional development patterns have led to deterioration in the quality of life in the cities. And the soaring cost of housing has made the conventional suburban home unaffordable for many young people and has forced them to consider older houses or apartments near the central city.

Lee Simpson, a Dallas city councilman, said: "When you look at the Sun Belt cities which have exploded in the past 20 years, you realize how terribly dependent they are on the automobile for commerce. It's the lifeblood of a city. You realize how vulnerable your economy is, not only to an interruption in the fuel supply, but to the effect of higher costs when you have the kind of dispersed land-use pattern we have."

Dallas must expand its transit system and find other ways to reduce its reliance on gasoline, he said. At least to a small extent, he added, "it's already starting to happen," with the city's first projects to develop bypassed areas.

For example, Robert Stephens and Elaine Tanner, a husband-wife contracting team, said they discovered a strong demand for new homes in a formerly deteriorating neighborhood called Old East Dallas.

"It's only two miles from the downtown, but it had been overlooked," Miss Tanner said. "We bought 35 lots at $6,000 each" — a fraction of the cost of comparable lots elsewhere in the city. She said 18 homes have been sold, several to young, unmarried people. Comparable lots in the area now sell for $16,000.

Officials in several cities said there is still substantial pressure to continue development of the outskirts, and most said they did not foresee it ending altogether. But most also stressed that they thought inevitable economic forces were changing the old ways.

Many businessmen who have a stake in the continued expansion of fast-growing Tucson, Ariz., for example, oppose any limiting policy. But as city planner David Taylor pointed out recently, in a few years the city will probably be unable to provide utilities for such areas because it would reach its legal limit for issuing bonds to finance them.

Sewer Capacity

In Phoenix, growth has been so rapid that the city says it may have to halt new home construction this summer because the city sewer system is nearing capacity, a situation that adds more pressure to build homes in bypassed areas that already have utilities.

The cost of gasoline appears in some ways to have underlined worries over what some people see as the deteriorating quality of life in the Southwest's booming cities.

In Houston, for example, recently elected Mayor Jim McConn said traffic congestion had become so severe that the city should cease its rapid annexation and concentrate on in-filling and other policies.

Mayor Pete Wilson of San Diego, declaring that urban sprawl was making life less enjoyable, has made in-filling a primary legislative goal. Last year, he won approval of city ordinances giving contractors incentives to build in bypassed areas of the city. As in other communities, however, the plan to put multi-family buildings in neighborhoods formerly limited to single-family homes is encountering resistance.

Earl de Berge, president of Phoenix's Behavior Research Corp., which conducts the Rocky Mountain Poll, a quarterly opinion survey in eight Western states, said he sees a conservation ethic sweeping much of the West, reflected not only in growing reaction against the traditional "boom mentality," but in such things as increased popularity of small cars and a turning away from energy-wasting housing.

Mr. de Berge added that his surveys indicated that many people also want to make a statement against the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

"The public is rising up to participate in the defense of itself," he said. "The public sees an enemy waging war on this country and it is using conservation of energy individually, and hopefully collectively, as a weapon against the economic warfare of the oil exporting countries."

inside

The first of a two-part special report on German technology.

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United Press International

Tehran Red Cross representative Harald Schmid de Grueneck, in dark jacket, gesturing, and Dr. Bernard Liebeskind, at far right, stand outside U.S. Embassy after visiting hostages yesterday.

Compromise With Tehran Militants on Terms

2 Red Cross Officials See U.S. Hostages

By William Branigin

TEHRAN, April 14 (WP) — A Red Cross team visited hostages being held at the U.S. Embassy today after reaching a compromise with their militant captors in an effort to see all the Americans.

Two Swiss Red Cross officials — Harald Schmid de Grueneck, the organization's permanent Tehran representative, and Bernard Liebeskind, a doctor who arrived from Geneva — spent about nine hours in the embassy. They said that they believed that they had seen all the hostages, but would not give a number.

Contrary to normal Red Cross procedure during visits to detainees, it was learned, the team waived a condition that the hostages be interviewed privately with no other observers present.

Informed sources said the team agreed to soften its terms for the sake of seeing all the captives and of reporting on their conditions. If the captors did honor their earlier promise to allow the team to see all the hostages — of whom there are presumed to be 50 — it would mark the first time that has been done by independent foreign observers since the embassy was seized last Nov. 4.

A spokesman for the militants said tonight that the Red Cross team had seen all the hostages, but he would not specify exactly under what conditions the visit took place.

Other Visitors

Also visiting the embassy today, on the invitation of the militants, were Health Minister Musa Zargar; Hojatoleslam Mohammed Ali Khamenehi, a religious leader; and a doctor of the Red Lion and Sun Society, Iran's equivalent of the Red Cross.

Meanwhile, four ambassadors of European Economic Community countries left today, following a collective decision to recall EEC envoys to protest a lack of progress on the hostage issue. The envoys of four other EEC countries represented in Tehran, along with Japan's, are to depart this week.

Diplomatic sources in Tehran said they hoped the visit to the embassy would clear up a mystery about the fate of several hostages denounced by their captors as spies and believed to be held in solitary confinement.

Among them are said to be William Daugherty, Malcolm Kalp, Thomas Ahern and Michael Metrinko. An embassy political officer and former political consul in the northwestern Iranian city of Tabriz, Mr. Metrinko is the only captive who has not been reported seen by neutral outsiders or heard from by his family.

'Flexible'

Before the visit, a senior Red Cross official said: "Under the circumstances, some of the conditions may have to be flexible, but we have set conditions." The sources said the Red Cross insisted on seeing all the hostages and that the militants softened some of their own terms, notably that there be no accounting of the hostages and that their names not be reported.

Military Trials Postponed For Liberian Ex-Officials

By Robert Kaylor

MONROVIA, Liberia, April 14 (UPI) — Liberia's new military-run government postponed today a decision on how many former officials would be tried on charges of treason, and the nation's leader said he overthrew the regime of William Tolbert because "privilege had held our people down for too long."

The president, Army Master Sgt. Samuel Doe, 28, appeared in his first televised speech wearing an army cap, sunglasses and green fatigues. A hand grenade hung from the pocket.

Sgt. Doe made no direct reference to announced plans to put several officials of the Tolbert government on trial for treason, an offense that could be punishable by death. But, in a statement more moderate than others made about trials since the coup Saturday, he said: "We are prepared to let the past go quickly into history."

Tolbert, 66, was shot and killed Saturday after almost nine years as president.

Sgt. Doe pledged a new society and a government run without discrimination, a reference to the grip on political power and wealth by Liberian families, such as Tolbert's, who are descended from the country's founders, freed American slaves.

After the speech, George Boley, the minister of state for presidential affairs, said that the first trial before a military tribunal, that of former Justice Minister Joseph Chesson and other, unspecified close associates of Tolbert, would not begin today as previously scheduled.

Mr. Boley said that the new justice minister would decide when to begin the trial, but he gave no indication when that might be.

The postponements followed diplomatic efforts to persuade Sgt. Doe's government to avoid swift retaliation against large numbers of former officials through show trials in which they would face death penalties. The diplomats who made the appeals were from the United States, France and several African nations and the Vatican.

In an earlier speech on Radio Monrovia, Sgt. Doe said that the coup, the first in the nation's 133-year history, was necessary because of "conflicts of interest, the selling of influence, the use of official positions for private gain." He blamed the Tolbert government for the country's unemployment, housing, food and medical problems.

Sgt. Doe has said that former high-ranking officials who were not associated with the corruption of the previous administration would be considered for the new government, and Radio Monrovia said that three members of the former Cabinet had retained their posts.

Wife, Brother Held

There were reports that several members of Tolbert's family had been taken into custody. But Information Minister Gabriel Nimly denied a report that Tolbert's son, Adolphus, had been beheaded by soldiers. He said that the younger Tolbert remains at large, and that the only Tolbert family members held are Tolbert's wife, Victoria, and brother, Frank.

There were unconfirmed reports that several of Tolbert's six daughters may have been detained. One was a deputy education minister, another was a doctor in the World Health Organization in Monrovia.

Sgt. Doe said he was more than doubling the minimum salary of the military's enlisted ranks to $250 a month, and that all government workers would receive a salary of at least $200 a month.

He said he would continue to seek foreign investment, on which Liberia depends for most of its income, would respect rights of private property and free enterprise, and would improve food, transportation and housing programs.

But Western Diplomat Foresees Long Stay

Soviet Decision on Kabul Called Hasty

By Stuart Auerbach

NEW DELHI, April 14 (WP) — The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December was a hasty decision by the Kremlin after two other options backfired, a senior Western diplomat has said during a recent stopover here.

The diplomat, an expert on Soviet affairs, said that Moscow had not intended to commit 100,000 troops in Afghanistan, but felt it was forced to do so after a "surgical strike" by crack airborne troops just after Christmas failed to get rid of President Hafizullah Amin of Afghanistan.

The idea, the diplomat said in a background talk with defense strategists here, was to kill Amin quickly and quietly, or get him out of Afghanistan, so that he could be replaced by an Afghan leader that the Russians had more faith in — probably the current Moscow-installed president, Babrak Karmal.

General Failed

But Amin's bodyguards fought more fiercely than the Russians anticipated, and the "surgery" ended up much bloodier than expected. This expert believes that the Soviet commander of the operation, Lt. Gen. Viktor Paputin, was killed in the attack on the Kabul presidential palace on Dec. 27. There have been reports from Moscow that Paputin, a deputy minister of internal affairs, committed suicide in disgrace after his mission's failure, but this expert discounted those reports.

As evidence that the large-scale intervention was hasty, the diplomat said that the first units sent overland were not ready for combat. In contrast to the crack airborne units from central Russia, who had flown in to attempt the quick overthrow of Amin, the troops that followed belonged to "C-category" divisions that were unprepared for battle and were far below authorized strength. They were mostly units from an Asian republic, and most have been replaced since, the diplomat was quoted as saying by other diplomats who attended the background briefing.

Now that the Russians are in Afghanistan, this diplomat does not expect them to pull out until they have achieved their mission of pacifying the country to the extent that the opposition has ceased to be a significant irritant. Traditionally, he said, Soviet military planners believe in overkill. They are moving in forces and building up reserves for a classic summer campaign using heavy force against the insurgent groups in the mountains. If they fail to wipe out the rebels this summer, this expert predicted, they will regroup during the fall and prepare another big campaign.

Extremely Bloody

These campaigns are likely to be extremely bloody, he said. There has been a taste of that already as rebel groups have accused the Russians of waging a scorched-earth campaign, burning villages and crops before them, in the Konar valley in eastern Afghanistan. The Russians are expected to rely heavily on air power, including the Mi-24 helicopter gunship, which has turned out to be the weapon most feared by the Afghan rebels.

While many Americans draw parallels with Vietnam, experts in New Delhi on south Asia see the Russians as fighting a modern version of the last British-Afghan war, in which rebellious tribesmen around the Khyber Pass were put down in the 1920s by the primitive planes that dropped bombs on them. The Afghans are experts in hit-and-run warfare, but the barren terrain does not give them hiding places from airborne attacks, the senior Western diplomat said.

In his view, the key to the Soviet action is concern in the elderly leadership in the Kremlin to make sure that the Soviet state is secure for the succession. They are especially concerned, he said, that there should be no weak link in the line of buffers around the Soviet heartland.

Their prime worry was Afghanistan, where a surprise coup had installed a Marxist government in 1978. That government was seen by the Kremlin as too radical for its own good, alienating support it might have gleaned in the Afghan countryside, the diplomat said.

At first, President Nur Mohammed Taraki was seen as the man to tame Amin, his more radical No. 2. Last September the Russians braced Taraki to take all power from Amin, but Amin outsmarted and killed him. With that option out the window, the Russians decided to remove Amin, but this, too, failed. The intervention followed.

More Troops

WASHINGTON, April 14 (WP) — Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher said yesterday that the Soviet Union is "pouring in additional troops" in Afghanistan and has more than 100,000 men there — probably more than 110,000.

Previous estimates were that the Soviet Union had sent in 80,000 or 85,000. Another 20,000 to 30,000 troops were reported to have been massed along the border. "Their generals are asking for more troops," Mr. Christopher said. "They're having a great deal of difficulty using the Afghan Army."

Meanwhile, Washington's response to the intervention drew sharp criticism from Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., who asserted on television that it was "criminal" that the United States still had not established tactical air and supply bases in countries willing to have them, in particular Egypt, Oman and Somalia.

Sen. Jackson said he had received encouragement from President Anwar Sadat of Egypt for a Mideast security arrangement. At the call of a threatened government, other Islamic states would provide help, including ground troops, while the United States would provide air and supply support but not troops. As prospective members of the pact he listed Egypt, Morocco, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan and Tunisia.

Rulers Shot At

NEW DELHI, April 14 (UPI) — President Karmal was shot at in February, the Press Trust of India reported yesterday without saying whether he was wounded. An attempt was also made on the life of Deputy Premier Sultan Ali Khistmand, PTI said, again without giving details.

Murder Trial of 2 Whites Ends an Era in Rhodesia

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, April 14 (NYT) — "I thought the only way to arrest the slide was to blow the whole thing sky-high."

The speaker, a stockily built white, spoke in matter-of-fact terms as though talking of an avalanche or a quarry collapse. Only the automatic rifles and ammunition magazines on the evidence table would have revealed to the casual listener that he was speaking of a crime that has shocked whites here.

Robert Verdal-Austin was, until his arrest, a district commissioner, a position of prestige wherever colonial rule on the British pattern was established. In the Mudzi area of northwest Rhodesia, close to the Mozambique border, it gave Mr. Verdal-Austin plenipotentiary powers over tens of thousands of blacks, who looked to him for their needs in education, medical care and a dozen other fields, including justice.

As the guerrilla war intensified last year, the Mudzi area was overrun by black guerrillas loyal to Robert Mugabe, and Mr. Verdal-Austin's empire shrank. Then, on Jan. 6, after a drinking spree in Salisbury, the government official, 39, accompanied by two subordinates, set off on a murderous drive back to Mudzi that landed him and one of the other men, Graeme Duncan, 42, in the High Court in Salisbury on trial for murder. The third official, Peter Von Memerty, turned state's evidence in return for immunity.

On the 125-mile journey by Land-Rover the three fired automatic rifles on black civilians at least 11 times, killing the two occupants of a pickup truck and wounding at least seven other persons, and on one occasion raked a bus carrying 50 passengers.

The incident was hushed up, partly because of fears among British officials who had reassumed power here the previous month that publicity would wreck the fragile cease-fire they were stitching together between the two guerrilla armies and the government forces. The cease-fire had begun the previous week and its success was crucial to the elections the British had called for February, which were won in a landslide by Mr. Mugabe.

At midnight on Thursday, Rhodesia will become the independent black state of Zimbabwe, and the trial, which is likely to end early in the week, could stand as the last symbol of the white man's justice for the country's 7 million blacks.

Because of the broad defense being mounted, the trial also is revealing how spent white Rhodesia was when the British pushed the Salisbury government and the guerrillas into a peace pact at the Lancaster House conference in London.

Seeking Pardon

Mr. Verdal-Austin told the High Court when he took the stand that the Mudzi area was "completely lost" to the Mugabe guerrillas by the time the peace conference was called.

The official is resting his defense on a bid for pardon. After Mr. Mugabe's election victory, the British governor, Lord Soames, signed an amnesty for politically motivated crimes committed by either side up to March 1 and several Mugabe guerrillas facing murder charges have been freed.

If convicted, the two officials face a possible death sentence or a jail term of as much as 25 years.

Essentially, the prosecution has set out to prove that the murders were the work of two drunks motivated by racial hatred. The defense is attempting to show political motivation in an effort to win acquittal under the amnesty.

The defense case was helped by a high-ranking official of the Home Affairs Ministry, Lionel Leach, who was Mr. Verdal-Austin's superior at the time of the killings. He testified that the shootings, if intended to wreck the cease-fire, had come close to achieving their objective. "It put a tremendous strain on a tenuous arrangement," he said. "It could not have happened at a worse time."

U.S. Sets Amount of Aid

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP) — The United States intends to provide up to $15 million in agricultural and economic assistance this year to independent Zimbabwe and between $25 million and $30 million in fiscal 1981, the State Department said today.

Allies Delay Reply to U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Carter, yes, but not measures now."

Officials stressed that France has supported the principle of economic sanctions against Iran, if necessary, and that the government considers the problem of the hostages to be dramatic and to require a solution. But, they say, the question of timing is essential, and it is a sticking point with the United States.

France has told the United States that it prefers to wait, before taking up the issue of possible economic sanctions, until after parliamentary elections are held in Iran next month, the officials added.

A senior official said: "Now we hear from Mr. Carter that action is needed now, but we ask why. Apparently the Americans accelerated the timing . . . We have shown and still show solidarity with the United States on the basic question of the need for releasing the hostages."

Premier Francesco Cossiga of Italy today declared his government's "fullest solidarity" with U.S. efforts to free the hostages, but he did not say what measures Italy was prepared to take. He said Italy would adhere to a common policy worked out with its eight EEC partners.

In several capitals, diplomatic sources said they expected governments to take time analyzing reports from their ambassadors, who were recalled from Iran after last week's joint decision in Lisbon.

France's ambassador, Raoul Delaye, was expected in Paris by early tomorrow, the Foreign Ministry said tonight. French officials stressed that Mr. Delaye was returning to Paris to report on the recent meeting between President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr of Iran and the ambassadors of major U.S. allies in Tehran. "As with our allies, this is only a review and should not be viewed as a step toward severing diplomatic relations with Iran," an official said.

IOC Proposal Reported To Ban Flags, Anthems

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee's executive board will meet April 21-23 with leaders of various Western European Olympic committees and with the heads of the 26 international sports federations that take part in the Olympics. The IOC hopes the plan to get rid of nationalistic displays at the Olympics, if accepted, could sway European committees toward attending the Moscow Games, the IOC sources said.

Individual Entries

They added that the meeting will also discuss the feasibility of allowing athletes to enter the Games individually if their committees decide to boycott. But no decision on that is likely before the May 24 closing date for entries, they said.

Several IOC members, as well as national Olympic committees and international federations, are known to favor the dropping of flags and anthems, but the sources said the Russians are opposing the idea.

The IOC sources said they are pessimistic about the chances that Western countries will attend the Games in the wake of the escalating pressure that Mr. Carter is exerting on U.S. allies to boycott the Games because of the Afghanistan situation.

"If West Germany refuses to go, France's position will be delicate," said Maurice Herzog of France, an IOC member. "If there are only Socialist countries in Moscow, I don't see any interest in France going there."

Sir Denis Follows, chairman of the British Olympic Association, said: "We're disappointed the Americans aren't going. It devalues the value of gold medals, because they [Americans] have always made a considerable contribution. But we have made our decision and it stands."

Primo Nebioli, vice president of the Italian Olympic Committee, described the USOC boycott vote as "a blow to sport," a sentiment echoed by Kurt Moeller, chairman of the Danish Olympic Committee. Sweden and Finland said they will not change their decisions to send teams to Moscow.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Knife Thrown at Gandhi Hits Security Aide

NEW DELHI, April 14 (NYT) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi escaped unhurt today when a knife thrown by a man narrowly missed her.

The attack occurred on the grounds of Parliament as Mrs. Gandhi walked toward her car after garlanding a statue of a leader of Untouchables. The five 5-inch-long knife, thrown from a distance of 6 f hit a security aide, who was not hurt.

Police seized the assailant, identified as Ram Bulchand Lalwani, from Gujarat. He was charged with attempted murder.

Bogota Hostage Agreement Reported Near

BOGOTA, April 14 (UPI) — Colombian Foreign Ministry officials day met a hooded woman guerrilla outside the besieged Dominican public Embassy for a 15th round of ransom negotiations, amid diplom speculation that U.S. Ambassador Diego Asencio and 17 other hosta would be freed this week.

The guerrilla of the April 19 Movement wore a blue hood to meet officials in a van parked outside the embassy. Peruvian Consul Alf Tejeda, one of the diplomatic hostages held since Feb. 27, sat in as ob er.

The siege was in its 48th day. Diplomatic sources said that an agreem appeared to be close. The 10th anniversary of the guerrilla moveme Saturday.

Report Urges Easing of S. Africa Secrets Ac

CAPE TOWN, April 14 (Reuters) — A government commission to recommended a softening of South Africa's official secrets act, saying press should keep its watchdog role in dealing with nonsensitive def matters.

The report said exposure of government malpractice, neglect and honesty — when such exposure did not reveal operational or equip secrets — had to be permitted to maintain "the golden thread of relations between the authorities, the media and the peoples of the re lic."

The report, to be presented to Parliament, stems from governmen tempts to reconcile national security with news freedom. It recomm the introduction of a registration system for foreign journalists in S Africa and the monitoring of propaganda and information activities behalf of foreign interests.

Magazine Says U.S. May Arm China in War

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI) — The Carter administration is c ering providing China with nonnuclear weapons, including Cruise mis in the event of a Chinese-Soviet conventional war, Aviation Week & Technology reported today.

"The United States also is examining the possibility of assisting Chi such a conflict by providing early warning, reconnaissance and intelli support without directly involving U.S. forces," the report said.

The magazine said that Defense Department policy is to establ Western Pacific defense alliance with Japan, South Korea and other P allies and a parallel action with China. It said that the Carter admin tion is wary of taking any action against Iran — such as a naval bloc — that would affect Japanese oil imports and jeopardize U.S.-Jap relations.

Tito Develops Liver Failure and Jaundice

BELGRADE, April 14 (UPI) — President Tito's doctors said today he had developed liver failure and jaundice.

The medical bulletin said that the condition of Marshal Tito, 8 mained very grave. "The already-noted liver failure has shown dete tion accompanied by jaundice in recent days," and treatment was in given, the bulletin said.

However, this was the first time that a medical bulletin mentioned failure. Marshal Tito's kidneys have failed and he has pneumonia bulletin said, however, that the "pneumonia does not show tenden further spreading."

European Mistrust of U.S. Widens Breach in Alliance

(Continued from Page 1)

Arab-Israeli conflict. They have been moving rapidly toward outright recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as a party to future peace talks.

In part, the new attitudes flow from a belief that things are out of control in Washington, which leads Europeans to view any new White House proposal with more skepticism than they would normally feel in dealing with a powerful ally on whom all are ultimately dependent for security.

Europeans find it hard enough to deal with the often hostile relations between the president and Congress that have developed after Vietnam and Watergate, without having to cope with often conflicting statements by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser. Recently, things have been made worse by what is taken as evidence of naivete and ineptness on the part of Mr. Carter himself.

On a more personal level, European leaders deeply resent Mr. Carter's failure to consult them on, or even give them adequate warning of, his shift on Iran.

But there is much more to it than that. The more sophisticated among the Europeans seized upon Mr. Carter's early-morning press conference the day of the Wisconsin primary as evidence that even the hostages were to be used as campaign fodder.

Le Monde, the influential French daily, made that point on Thursday, and also warned that the United States was about to make the same mistake it made in the early 1960s — pushing Iran into the Soviet camp with the same tactics. Le Monde said, that pushed Fidel Castro in that direction.

The Europeans seem to believe, with near-unanimity, that breaking diplomatic relations with Iran will prove counterproductive, although Britain, at least, has been willing to take such a step in other cases in the past, such as that of Uganda.

Armin Gruenewald, the West German government spokesman, said on Wednesday that Gerhard Ritzel, Bonn's ambassador in Tehran, had been helpful in recent negotiations concerning the hostages. He added: "We need more than ever to have a full picture of events in Iran." The British feel that their envoy, Sir John Graham, is well placed to be of service as well.

Resistance to an economic embargo appeared to be compounded of economic self-interest, a different reading of the internal situation in Iran, and the French belief that ... April 14 (NYT) special role in the world.

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who alleg ing resisted Mr. Carter's pressu Afghanistan because of his broken his long that France must safeguard even if others turned their upon it. His reluctance to be into what French diplomat "economic warfare with T similarly stems from his desi maintain a close relationship the Third World.

The British think pressure the West can only weaken Pre Abolhassan Bani-Sadr of Ira difficulties in persuading the tants to turn over the hostage lysts believe, have arisen large cause the militants already him too susceptible to W views. But Britain is also conc despite its approaching self ciency in oil, about the impact embargo upon its trade.

For the EEC as a whole, to Iran are not particularly cant. They amounted last about $2.2 billion — about cent of total EEC exports. Iranian oil indispensable. Last the EEC imported 656,000 b day from Iran, 6.9 percent imports. This year the figure surely be lower.

For some Common Market tries, a cutoff in Iranian oil would be painful. West Ger got 12.6 percent of its import Iran last year, Denmark 9 percent and Ireland got 16.5 cent. Yet, with some reshuffling EEC could live without Iranian

Bonn, despite its vulnerabil oil, is prepared to support eco sanctions. But it is reluctant break with its Common Market partners, especially France, which it has forged an alliance dominates the EEC and, in opinion of many Europeans in ers, now means more to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt than does Washington connection.

Britain also has reasons for ing to make common cause France on questions of foreign cy: It is trying to win a reduction its net contribution to the Common Market, and needs to prove other issues it is as sincere a ber of the community as anyone else.

The French are in a much stronger position now than in the time of de Gaulle. When de Gaulle slammed the door on U.S. leadership, other European countries were much less bold to follow his example. Now, French intransigence tends to collide with the views of its eight partners.

On the Iranian question the real crunch will come at the meeting of the Common Market heads of state on April 27 and 28. The pressure on Europe to help, which Mr. Carter stepped up over the weekend, is likely by then be overwhelming. Despite the outrage they feel over the fate of the hostages, and despite their reluctance to foster a sense of isolation in the United States, Europeans find it hard to share their doubts about Mr. Carter's course.

In the next few weeks, the problem for the Europeans is to keep their doubts from deepening to the point where they cause long-term damage to an alliance in which all members share basic interests.

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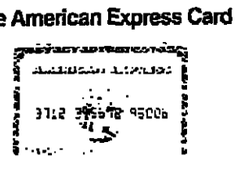
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Polls Reflect Impatience in U.S.

Carter Campaign Staff Wary of Iran Factor

By Martin Schram

WASHINGTON, April 14 (WP) — A half-mile from the White House situation room, in a suite of offices in a low-rent district, one of President Carter's senior campaign advisers was worrying about the Iranian crisis.

"There's a tremendous impatience across the country now because of Iran, . . . and it is a big concern of ours," Tim Kraft said at Carter-Mondale campaign headquarters. Mr. Kraft is the campaign's political director, and he is worried about the April 22 Pennsylvania primary. Right now, things are not going well.

The president's pollster, Patrick Caddell, has just done a survey showing that Sen. Edward Kennedy leads Mr. Carter in Pennsylvania by 33 percent to 40 percent. Two weeks ago, Mr. Carter held a commanding 12-point lead, according to a Gallup survey — but that was just before the latest hope of freeing the hostages in Iran had collapsed.

"The political effect [of the crisis] is dicey and unpredictable," Mr. Kraft said. "We know it can't help us — but the question is, how much can it hurt? . . . With today's frustration, patience is not really a vote-getter anymore."

The country's frustration threshold may have been reached on Wisconsin-Kansas primary day, April 1 — which happened to be April Fools' Day — when the president put the nation's hopes up the down staircase one more time. In an extraordinary 7 a.m. press conference in the White House Oval Office, broadcast for primary-day television news shows, Mr. Carter declared there were positive *signs coming out* of Iran.

Lesson

There had, in fact, been such signs, but the lesson of Iran has been that nothing is sure until it happens — and perhaps not even then. Mr. Carter's effusiveness proved to be painfully premature, as Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini again dashed hopes that the hostages would be removed from the control of their militant captors.

The country's inflated expectations quickly fell — and the polls, which had already begun to turn against Mr. Carter on his handling of Iran, show signs of plummeting.

Louis Harris, first into the field, seemed to capture public frustration in a survey worth noting despite the obvious front-loading of his questions. Just after Mr. Carter broke relations with and invoked sanctions on Iran, the pollster tested public response to the statement "What President Carter is doing is too little and too late and not enough" — and 68 percent of those interviewed agreed.

Seventy-one percent agreed that, "Up to now, the United States has been at the mercy of the ayatollah, who has made us look weak and helpless." And a whopping 77 percent agreed that "It was a big mistake not to give Iran an ultimatum in the first 72 hours after the hostages were seized."

In January and early February, the president's policy of patience and negotiation to free the hostages had the solid support of the U.S. people, according to the polls. But by March that support had begun to slip. And the latest developments in Iran will surely make the president's political problems worse, his campaign strategists concede.

Iran has always meant more to Mr. Carter's political fortunes than just the handling of one crisis. It has come to stand for a posture of leadership in trying times, a mix of patience and strength. And — enhanced by the hard-line nature of the U.S. response to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan — it supplanted public concern over the disastrous turn of the Carter economy.

New Wave

But the new wave of frustration threatens all that. Just before the Wisconsin primary, Mr. Caddell noted "a significant upward movement" in the percentage of people agreeing with the statement that "Carter cannot handle the presidency" — and the pollster believed that was directly related to increased frustration with the president's efforts to end the Iranian crisis.

State Democratic chairmen are starting to sound alarms. While all of them were saying last December that Mr. Carter was being helped by the crisis in Iran, half of them now are saying the crisis is hurting him politically, according to an ABC News survey.

The chairmen are not yet doubting that Mr. Carter will again be their party's presidential nominee. But they are having increasing doubts about his ability to defeat the Republican front-runner, Ronald Reagan.

Last week, 25 chairmen said they believed Mr. Carter would carry their states, and 18 thought Mr. Reagan would. Two weeks earlier, 32 named Mr. Carter and 12 picked Mr. Reagan.

Kennedy Is Still Hopeful, But Carter Widens Lead

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP) — Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., claims his weekend victory in Arizona caucuses has given him hope, but in party meetings in three other states President Carter has found further reason to think he will have the Democratic presidential nomination.

In fact, the weekend's delegate selections in South Carolina, Virginia and Washington added to the president's margin over Sen. Kennedy despite the senator's showing in Arizona and the likelihood of similar results in Alaska.

But Sen. Kennedy saw his Arizona victory — he seemed assured of gaining 16 of the state's 29 delegates to the party's national convention — as leading to a triumph in Pennsylvania, where 185 delegates are at stake in the primary April 22.

"The Southwest has spoken," Sen. Kennedy said yesterday. "The Northeast has spoken," he added, referring to his earlier victories in New York and Connecticut. "The next state is Pennsylvania . . . We're hopeful of getting a similar response."

But presidential aides had little to complain about overall from the weekend's Democratic political meetings. Counting South Carolina, Mr. Carter had 921 of the 1,666 delegate votes needed for nomination. Sen. Kennedy had 458½.

At various stages in the complicated process of choosing convention delegates, the weekend's Democratic meetings broke down this way:

- Arizona: With 74 precinct caucuses reporting, Sen. Kennedy had 55 percent of the vote to Mr. Carter's 45. That would give Sen. Kennedy 16 delegates and Mr. Carter 13, but state party officials said late returns from eight rural precincts could make the final breakdown 17-12 in favor of Sen. Kennedy.
- South Carolina: Mr. Carter won 34 delegates and Sen. Kennedy won 1. Two delegates were uncommitted.
- Washington: Party officials said weekend conventions in the state's four largest counties should give Mr. Carter a 2-to-1 margin over Sen. Kennedy, equaling his margin in Washington's March 11 precinct caucuses. That would give Mr. Carter at least 29 of 57 delegates, with as many as 14 going to Sen. Kennedy and another 14 remaining uncommitted.
- Virginia: In conventions in 5 of the state's 10 congressional districts, Mr. Carter gained 21 delegates and Sen. Kennedy 2. Another 21 will be chosen later in the other districts, and 14 will be elected at a state convention.
- Alaska: With results in from 13 of 19 district conventions, Kennedy supporters claimed 47½ of the 289 delegates being selected for the state convention next month. Mr. Carter's forces picked up 17 seats, and 107½ went to uncommitted delegates. Three of the 22 districts did not convene. The state convention will choose 18 delegates, who will cast Alaska's 11 votes at the national convention.



United Press International

WATER LINE — A man tries to get his waterlogged car moving in a residential area near central New Orleans after heavy rains brought flooding in a wide area of Louisiana.

Copy Machine Chemical Could Be Cancer-Causing

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, April 14 (WP) — A chemical in many office copying machines could prove to be a cancer hazard to those heavily exposed over long periods, University of Texas scientists have found.

All the evidence, so far, is based on laboratory tests, "and we need some animal data before we can say whether it's a problem or not," said Dr. Marvin Legator, the head of the Texas group.

Just the same, officials of Xerox Corp., one of the largest manufacturers of copying machines, said that the firm acted to reduce the amount of the suspected material in toning (darkening) chemicals sold since early last month.

Scientists in Dr. Legator's laboratory at the University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, called the chemical — nitropyrene — a potential carcinogen on the basis of tests in bacteria and in cultures of mouse cells.

No Human Health Hazard

Xerox officials said that they had found adverse effects in similar tests, but no human health hazard. They said that the chemical was a contaminant in the "carbon black" toner in copies, found at 10 to 15 parts per million in some toners.

Since its findings, Xerox said, the firm that supplies the chemical to it and other manufacturers have reduced the level to about 0.15 parts per million, which Xerox asserted is "an amount so small it's not precisely measurable."

Dr. Legator said that he sees no likely risk for someone using a copying machine occasionally. If current animal tests confirm the laboratory results, he said, he would worry about persons who have worked all the time in confined copying areas.

Although the current toner has been improved, he said, that "may not be the end of the story," because carbon black toners contain other chemicals that need study.

Required by Law

Dr. Legator and an Environmental Protection Agency spokesman in Washington said that Xerox should have told EPA about its test results, as required by law if a potential hazard is identified. Xerox reported its results to a scientific meeting last month.

"We're concerned that the company didn't come to us with this information as soon as they had it," said Larry O'Neill, an EPA spokesman. "We don't even have the complete studies yet, just the abstracts. We've asked Xerox to submit them. Then we'll consider further tests."

U.S. Says It Plans to Admit Up to 3,500 Cuba Refugees

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, April 14 — The United States will admit up to 3,500 of the Cuban refugees who have fled to the Peruvian Embassy in Havana seeking political asylum, the White House said today.

The number represents almost a third of the 10,800 Cubans who have been at the embassy for more than a week.

Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, welcomed a Costa Rican offer to serve as a staging area for the transfer of the refugees to other countries.

He also called on the Cuban government to cooperate with Peru and with international relief organizations to permit a "prompt, safe and peaceful" exodus from the island.

Mr. Powell characterized the U.S. offer as a fair and humane response to the problem. He said that the administration expected other countries to do their share.

4,000 Get Passports

Agence France-Presse reported today from the Cuban capital that about 4,000 refugees in the embassy had been given passports and safe-conduct passes by the Cuban government and had returned to their homes to await evacuation.

Three other countries have made commitments to receive specific numbers of refugees. Peru will take 1,000, Spain will admit 500 and Costa Rica will receive 300.

Other U.S. officials, who asked not to be identified, said that the United States would give priority to receiving Cuban political prisoners, then to Cubans with family members in the United States and to Cubans who have a "well-grounded fear of political persecution."

The officials said that U.S. representatives would be sent to Costa Rica to screen potential Cuban immigrants. After this process begins, they said, it will take eight or nine days before the first Cubans arrive in the United States.

Encampment in Peru

Mr. Powell said that 800,000 Cuban refugees have been admitted to the United States since Fidel Castro assumed power 21 years ago. These include 3,900 political prisoners who have been released during the last one-and-a-half years and who were granted permission to enter the United States with family members.

When the first 500 Cuban refugees arrive in Lima from their encampment on the embassy grounds in Havana, probably tomorrow, they will be taken immediately to a 69-acre park near the center of Lima where the Peruvian Red Cross has completed preparations to receive and care for them.

On orders from the Peruvian government, Tupac Amaru Park — a recreational facility in a middle-class neighborhood with its own swimming pool, playing fields and amphitheater — was closed to the public yesterday morning.

Within eight hours, more than 100 Red Cross volunteers, most of them students and young adults from socially prominent Lima families, had set up 80 tents — 70 for sleeping and 10 for cooking and storing food.

Francisco Filomeno, the Red Cross official who is serving as coordinator for the Tupac Amaru refugee camp, said that the 70 tents could house 1,200 persons if necessary.

No more than 500 of the refugees are expected on the first evacuation flights to Lima, however, which should give both the Cubans and the Red Cross time to work out rules and a routine.

The Peruvian government said last night that it had given authorities in Havana a list of 500 refugees with Peruvian visas and that the evacuation flights would begin as soon as the Cuban government authorized them.

U.S. consular officials in Lima are dreading the refugees' arrival there because it is expected that many of those sent to Lima will eventually apply for visas to join family and friends in the United States.

Pope, in Turin, Links Violence To Consumerism

TURIN, April 14 (UPI) — Pope John Paul II, guarded by more than 2,000 troops and special police for a visit to a city beset by terrorism, said here yesterday that man's excessive consumerism and superficiality have made violence systemic.

In the first papal visit to Turin since that of Pope Pius VII in 1815, the pope rejected a bulletproof limousine, riding instead in his customary open jeep through streets lined by more than 1 million people.

Under otherwise extremely tight security, the pontiff said: "Men kill in homes, in offices, in universities. If it is necessary to kill other men to change and better man and society . . . then we have arrived at the point of canceling out man himself.

"Armed men of the modern armies kill the defenseless and innocent," he told crowds that came to hear him say Mass. "Incidents of this type have happened before, but today it has become a system. Countries of great technical progress and well-being foster what is usually called consumerism."

In the past two years, terrorists have killed 14 persons in Turin and wounded dozens of others, many of them industry or union leaders. The city has also been the site of brutal terrorist attacks on teachers and students.

Chess Victory in Russia

MOSCOW, April 14 (AP) — A draw on the 34th move during Saturday's match in the city of Alma-Ata gave Lev Polugaevsky a 5½-2½ victory over fellow Soviet grandmaster Mikhail Tal and advanced him to the semifinals in the world chess championships. Tass reported.

Hard-Line Arabs Consider Cutoff Of Oil to U.S.

BEIRUT, April 14 (UPI) — A potential oil and natural gas embargo against the United States and stricter economic sanctions against Egypt are dominating talks at a meeting of hard-line Arabs in Tripoli, newspapers here said today.

The meeting of the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, attended by the presidents of Libya, Algeria, Syria, Southern Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization, opened in the Libyan capital yesterday.

The oil embargo was proposed by Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, who said President Carter "is naive if he thinks the Camp David comedy would settle the Arab-Israel conflict. Carter only knows how to grow peanuts and cows."

Col. Qadhafi was quoted as saying: "The Libyan and Algerian people have to . . . sacrifice their incomes from oil sales to the United States and Europe, because this oil is later sent to the Zionist enemy." The Arab states have already broken diplomatic and economic ties with Cairo to protest the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

About 5 percent of Libya's oil goes to the United States, as does about half of Algeria's daily production of 1.2 million barrels. By comparison, about 20 percent of the 9.5-million-barrel daily output of Saudi Arabia, which is not a front member, is used by the United States.

Seoul Appoints Director of KCIA

SEOUL, April 14 (AP-DJ) — Lt. Gen. Chun Doo Hwan, the commander of the Defense Security Command, who is considered the real power in the South Korean military, was given the additional post today of chief of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

He will be responsible for internal security and political surveillance as well as military security. A brief government announcement said that President Choi Kyu Hah appointed Gen. Chun as acting director of the intelligence agency. This was because the KCIA director may not legally hold another government job, a government spokesman said.

Turkey Arrests 600 on Charges Of Terrorism

ISTANBUL, April 14 (AP) — Authorities announced yesterday the arrests of more than 600 suspected terrorists and the seizure of arms caches. Meanwhile, police reported, at least 12 persons were killed in political violence during the weekend.

Officials said 101 of the 604 suspects, arrested in nationwide operations since March 26, will be charged with assassinating political rivals. They said the others would be accused of extortion, armed robbery and other terrorist acts.

During the raids, security agents reportedly seized a wide range of weaponry. Officials said a weapons-manufacturing plant was found in a district of Giresun, a Black Sea coastal city, and three persons were arrested on charges of smuggling arms.

Police said four persons were killed Saturday when four men fired on an Ankara office of the rightist National Action Party. At least eight others, mostly youths, were killed in ambushes elsewhere in the country, police said.

Distrust of ... *ach in All*

Co-Conspirator, Columnist Were Targets

Liddy, in Book, Tells of 2 Murder Plots

NEW YORK, April 14 (NYT) — G. Gordon Liddy, the former White House staff member who allegedly masterminded the 1972 Watergate break-in, has broken his long silence on the affair in a new book in which he describes purported plots to kill Howard Hunt, a fellow conspirator, and Jack Anderson, the newspaper columnist, according to Time magazine.

In addition, excerpts from the book appearing in this week's Time reports that Liddy, 49, expected to be killed on orders from the White House for the failure of the break-in at the Democratic National Committee headquarters in Washington. The excerpts also suggest that he is prepared to submit to assassination.

Time reports that the book, entitled "Will" and published by St. Martin's Press, also gives Liddy's most detailed account of the break-in and its aftermath, as well as an account of an attempt to drug and discredit Daniel Ellsberg, who disclosed the Pentagon Papers study of the Vietnam War.

Some events included in the excerpts have been reported before by others. Until now Liddy has been the only major figure who has refused to tell his story of the Watergate affair.

Liddy, who refused to plea-bargain with prosecutors, served 52 months in prison, longer than any other of the 25 Watergate defendants, and was paroled in September, 1977.

Poisoning Plan

He says in the excerpts that he had been prepared to participate in a project to poison Hunt, while they were incarcerated together, for cooperating with the prosecutors.

Recalling that Hunt returned from a court session one day to say he was "not holding out any longer," Liddy writes: "I stood and eyed Hunt's side as if it were a loathsome thing. I started to say something, thought better of it, turned and walked out. I have never spoken another word to Howard Hunt."

However, according to the excerpts, he says that he expected to receive orders to kill Hunt and made arrangements to have Hunt's food poisoned, adding: "It would be a simple matter to send a coded message to my friend to poison Hunt, and just as simple for my supervisors to get the message to me. I waited, but because the message never came, Hunt lives."

The alleged plot to kill Mr. Anderson arose over lunch in Washington one day with Hunt and a CIA operative, he says. The assassination was suggested, he writes, because a column by Mr. Anderson had supposedly compromised a U.S. agent abroad. This was before the Watergate break-in, he said.

A plan to kill Mr. Anderson with the hallucinogenic drug LSD was dismissed as impractical, according to the excerpts. Liddy then says he volunteered to kill the columnist on a Washington street, but was eventually advised by Hunt to forget the whole thing.

The alleged plot to kill Mr. Anderson was reported in September, 1975, by The Washington Post, and Hunt told Time later that month that the plan that he and Liddy discussed was to use a hallucinogen on the columnist so that he would become incoherent on his radio program, and thus discredited.

LSD also figured in a plot to discredit Mr. Ellsberg, Liddy writes. Charles Colson, President Nixon's special counsel, was said to have developed a plan to drop the drug in Mr. Ellsberg's soup at a fund-raising dinner at which he was to speak in Washington. Liddy says: "We waited and waited for an answer, but when it finally came in the affirmative, there was no longer enough lead time."

After the failure of the Watergate break-in, he says, he thought that he would be marked for assassination, as had been reported previously. He says he told John Dean, the White House counsel: "Look, John, I said I was the captain of the ship when she hit the reef, and I'm prepared to go down with it. If someone wants to shoot me, just tell me what corner to stand on and I'll be there. OK?"

While in prison in Allenwood, Pa., Liddy says, he learned that he was to be killed on the night of Feb. 3, 1977. Rather than seek protection, he says, he wore his clothes to bed and concealed an ax handle under the covers and a knife and a length of pipe under his pillow.

A month before Liddy was paroled, prison officials found a length of pipe and a club in his bed, but the parole commissioner ruled that he kept the weapons for self-defense. A charge of having a weapon in a federal prison could have added 10 years to his sentence.

Central African Republic Severed Soviet Links, Phone Book Shows

MOSCOW, April 14 (NYT) — In a move never made public by Moscow, the Central African Republic broke diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union on Jan. 22, it has been learned here.

The break is apparently one of the better-kept diplomatic secrets of recent months. First public mention of it came in the latest edition of a telephone directory put out for the foreign community in Moscow by Victor Louis, a Soviet journalist who often contributes to Western publications, and his wife, Jennifer. "Delete Central African Embassy on p. 160," the directory says.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry had no comment about what had happened to the embassy, although an official did say that no phones were being answered in the building. Soviet sources said the embassy left behind a limousine to pay off its debts.

Western diplomatic sources confirmed that the government of David Dacko broke relations with the Soviet Union and Libya four months ago, accusing both countries of subversive activities in the Central African Republic and in neighboring Chad.



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Some Signs of Support

Despite the confusion over whether President Carter set a deadline for the allies to break relations with Iran, there have been some promising developments in recent days. The U.S. Olympic Committee has voted 2-1 against going to the Moscow Games, the Carter administration is showing signs of implementing a coordinated economic, political and military policy on Iran and Afghanistan, and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has hinted he might go a bit further toward supporting sanctions against Iran than has been suggested.

The U.S. Olympic Committee's vote was crucial. If President Carter had proved unable to persuade his own country's Olympic establishment to boycott the Games, there was virtually no hope that the Olympic organizations of other countries would vote to stay away. Now it seems possible that committees in countries such as Canada, Australia and West Germany will decide against sending teams. If they do, Bonn's Common Market partners could be swayed and the United States would not be isolated. Much credit for the U.S. committee's vote goes to former Treasury Secretary William Simon, a Ronald Reagan supporter, who told the delegates: "This is a moral choice we have to make. When the president of the United States makes a determination on national security, there is no way he can be denied."

On Iran, the United States has finally begun to elaborate a policy with direction. President Carter, in an interview with four European correspondents, made clear for the first time that his chief priority is "what is best for our nation and its security," not the hostages' lives. He told the allies that if diplomatic and economic measures did not yield results in a few weeks, military options would be considered. At the same time, the United States has asked the NATO countries to prepare to take up the slack in Western Europe if U.S. forces are needed in the Gulf; and it is about to ask Japan to increase its defense preparedness.

These moves, if supported by Western Europe and Japan, should send the right message to the Russians — the United States and its allies will act together to support their vital interests. Without allied support, the Soviet Union will continue to take advantage of Western divisiveness. In recent days, the Red Army has increased its presence in Afghanistan by 20,000 to 30,000 men. Nothing in the Western response so far has suggested that the Soviet Union would have to pay a price for increased aggression. With a show of unity now, it might not be too late to change that perception.

Timing, as in all acute situations, is important. President Carter seems to have suggested mid-May as the time for allied governments to sever relations with Iran if no progress has been made toward freeing the hostages. Another key date is April 21, when Common Market foreign ministers are scheduled to meet. The United States is hoping that support for sanctions proposed at the United Nations, but not implemented because of a Soviet veto, might be agreed to then. If those dates are permitted to pass without any action, the slight momentum that appears to be building could be lost. Unfortunately, judging from French press reports, efforts to keep Western consultations from exploding into public arguments, seem unlikely to succeed. As a result, another opportunity to forge a unified position may be missed.

Chancellor Schmidt, in what may be little more than an effort to forestall a crisis with the United States in a West German election year, has emphasized the uncertainty of the current situation and its similarities to pre-World War I Europe. He has suggested that West Germany might consider some sanctions even if the rest of the EEC does not go along. Mr. Schmidt is on record as opposing military action in Iran and he may believe that an expression of Bonn's support will avoid or at least delay it. Whatever his reasons, at least his responses have been discreet and diplomatic.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Journalists Are Not Spies

Stansfield Turner, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, seems surprised to learn how U.S. news organizations feel about having journalists recruited for CIA work. His vast information plant did not prepare him for the reaction of the American Society of Newspaper Editors when he told them he reserves the right to enlist journalists in secret missions.

Very simply, responsible editors most vigorously protest the director's policy as a threat to the safety of U.S. correspondents, to their ability to function in dangerous parts of the world and to the integrity of their reports. We argue from the premise that free U.S. inquiry around the world has a greater value than any occasional intelligence mission. The U.S. press has a higher right than the director's occasional convenience, the right to a guarantee that its calling will not be subverted by its own government,

U.S. reporters cannot long function abroad if forced to operate under a cloud of suspicion. They need to be what they represent themselves to be: independent seekers of information which they communicate to the public. They may be suspected of national, political or personal bias, but they should never be plausibly suspected of also being CIA operatives. For Turner to contend that some journalists are fair game for his pressing work is to suggest that any and all may be. That is a burden the press cannot bear.

We are not much impressed with the bureaucratic care with which Turner says he only rarely "waives" his own regulation against enlisting reporters, clergymen and academics. He told Congress recently that he had approved three such ventures under particularly urgent circumstances. It was left to his deputy to complete the report a few days later by testifying that none of these missions was actually undertaken. So much for his careful supervision of this most rare event.

Turner says it is naive to think U.S. news personnel are seen abroad as free of all intelligence contacts. But it is one thing for a journalist to interview intelligence agents abroad, quite another to carry out a U.S. spying chore. If foreigners periodically suspect U.S. journalists anyway, what are they to think when the No. 1 spy confirms their fear?

Turner implies that there is something unpatriotic in the journalist's refusal to contemplate aid to his country. On the contrary, there is no higher service for a free press than to operate openly and independently to inform all Americans, including the intelligence agencies. That, too, is serving the nation. As Justice Hugo Black once observed, the press is "one of the very agencies the framers of our Constitution thoughtfully and deliberately selected to improve our society and keep it free." That worthy ideal cannot be pursued if the line between the U.S. press and the U.S. government is so dangerously blurred.

The admiral may disagree, but his failure even to understand the issues involved is alarming. He can hardly have given adequate advice to President Carter, who is supporting his director. The president should think again.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

On U.S. Allies

President Carter and the American public must understand that the debates now unfolding among their allies derive neither from the lack of desire to help nor, as was partly the case after the invasion of Afghanistan, from short-sightedness in the face of a threat to all, but from genuine doubts about the best way to help. The imperatives of solidarity do not require the allies to give automatic support to all U.S. policies. What they require is automatic help for the United States, which is not the same thing.

There are a number of ways in which the allies can help at this stage. The first is to try to rally opinion in the Third World and especially in Islamic countries, many of which have already indicated that their sympathy for the Iranian revolution stops well short of support for the holding of the hostages. If any outside opinion will influence the Iranian regime at the moment Islamic opinion is more likely to do so than U.S. and European opinion. Secondly, and in parallel, it is time to go back to the United Nations. Thirdly, U.S. allies can use the diplomatic channels they still have to represent President Carter"s genuine desire for a fair solution and a resumption of normal relations and at the same time feed back their own analyses of the Iranian situation.

Last, but far from least, they must demonstrate that they are in fact allies of the United States, which means that they must accede to some of President Carter's requests and not rule out the possibility of acceding to more as time goes by.

— From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 15, 1905

NEW YORK — Mr. Roosevelt has been in Frederick, Oklahoma, en route to Colorado to hunt bears. His party killed 18 wolves near here. The usual precautions were taken for the president's safety, including the placing of a track-walker at every mile on the line over which the special train passes. Meanwhile, the Sylph, the president's yacht, was towed into the port of Norfolk, Va., yesterday by the Southern Pacific's liner, El Cid, in a badly damaged condition. It appears that on April 6, off the coast of Florida, an explosion took place and two men of the crew were scalded to death. The accident occurred shortly after Mrs. Roosevelt and her three children had left the vessel.

Fifty Years Ago

April 15, 1930

LONDON — "Great Britain must pay its way," was the slogan of Philip Snowden, chancellor of the Exchequer, in introducing to the House of Commons this afternoon the budget for the year ending 1931. In pursuance of this aim, the chancellor announced several increases in taxation, and characterized his budget himself as being directed by two principles: That the country must pay its way by honest methods, and that all burdens must be placed on the classes best able to bear them. Mr Snowden devoted the first part of his speech to explain "the difficult and unenviable task" bequeathed to him by his predecessor, Winston Churchill.



Where U.S. Erred on the Hostages

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Political civilization is fragile, a matter of accord among enemies, acceptance of certain ways of acting, of convention, of unenforced law. Justice is depersonalized, blinded, in civilized societies. This has been a great achievement — as Frederick Main put it — to move from status to contract in the determination of justice. Rank no longer dominates. No one is outside the law.

The conventions are fewer in international relations. The laws are fewer yet. For that reason, civilization is more vulnerable. Thus the crucial damage done by the Iran hostages affair is not to U.S. prestige or influence, but to the system that makes it possible for states to get along with one another — and the worst of the damage has been inflicted by the U.S. government itself.

U.S. Suffers Most

By agreeing to negotiate over custody of the hostages, conceding conditions for their release, and offering concessions to their captors, the United States validated kidnapping diplomats as a method for dealing with the U.S. government. It will be the United States that suffers most from this in the future, but others will be hurt as well because the structure of diplomatic convention and international negotiation has been injured.

Of course, it is easy to see why Washington took the course it did. The alternatives were few and unappetizing. The survival of the hostages seemed most important, and at the start, last November and December, no one could be sure that the people holding the U.S. Embassy might not simply murder the Americans if they were defied or provoked.

A struggle for power was going on in Tehran; the Russians were on the move in Afghanistan and ready to exploit America's trouble in Iran. So Washington negotiated with whomever could be found who seemed to have a say in Tehran, and tried, by moderation and concessions, to help into power people like Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, with whom it was possible at least to have rational conversation.

Error

But this was the fundamental error. To begin with, it did Bani-Sadr and Ghotbzadeh no good. U.S. support is no asset to an Iranian fighting for power. But it also subordinated the objective interest and legal claims of the United States to the internal political process of Iran.

It was true that the internal power struggle would in fact decide what happened to the hostages. Nonetheless, that struggle is the affair of the Iranians. The principle that had to be maintained, but was abandoned by the United States, was that Iran's international obligations are not contingent upon who holds office in that country.

The United States acquiesced in the notions that the Iranian government needed to negotiate with the students over custody of the hostages, that the United Nations should investigate the affair as a preliminary to release of the diplomats, and that the Iranian parliament should eventually vote on the matter. Once the United States did these things, agreeing to wait upon various conditions to be fulfilled, it ceded its right to have international law fully obeyed. It abdicated its claim; and while now it attempts to reassert it, a vital principle has been abandoned.

A responsible concern for law and precedent was a factor behind the U.S. decision not to deal with the Iranians tit for tat. The Iranian Embassy in Washington could have been ransacked last November — there were plenty of Americans ready to do it — and its diplomats seized. Tehran, or Iran's ports or oil fields, could have been raided or bombed. The Nixon or Johnson administrations might well have done that. The Carter Administration refused to add to the illegalities. Things were bad enough.

But I do not understand why former Ambassador George Kennan's plan of action was not taken more seriously. He said to Congress that the seizure of diplomats, when it obviously has the complicity of a government, as in Iran's case, is an act of war.

This state of war, initiated by Iran, should have been formally acknowledged by the U.S. government, which then, in compliance with international law, could have interned Iran's diplomats and Iranian nationals in the United States for eventual exchange for the Americans in Iran. This is what ordinarily happens when governments declare war. The proposal seems a principled, pacific, legal response, with — as the mathematicians say — a certain elegance as well. But it seems not to have interested Washington.

Terrorism

What Washington actually did contributed to what it wanted to avert. It contributed to a disquieting breakdown of international legality that has marked recent years. Terrorism, the violation of diplomatic privilege and convention, undeclared warfare, clandestine warfare, torture, — all these desperately weaken the political civilization we possess, and which was very costly to construct.

A British scholar, Michael Oakeshott, has said that in history, "Men sail a boundless and bottomless sea; there is neither harbor for shelter nor food for anchorage, neither starting place nor appointed destination. The enterprise is to keep afloat on an even keel . . . seamanship consists in using the resources of a traditional manner of behavior in order to make a friend of every occasion."

It is a bleak argument, a conservative's argument. It is perhaps too bleak, too stoic and pessimistic in its assumptions. But its assertion that we have few, and weak, means to survive is true. When those are squandered in a major international conflict there is not much left except anarchy, or to begin the killing.

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Castro's Praetorian Guard

By William Safire

MIAMI — As it turns out, the smartest move the Russians made in 1979 was in refusing to give an inch when President Carter called the presence of a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba "unacceptable."

Not only did Kremlin leaders discover that the United States was not prepared to back up its stern warnings, which encouraged them to move into Afghanistan and recently to neutralize Pakistan: The success of their nose-thumbing at the U.S. president made the presence of their troops in Cuba infinitely more effective.

Why are those Soviet troops there? As Carter scrambled back to make the unacceptable seem acceptable, the reason was put forward that they were essentially in Cuba to train Cubans, a mission we did not like but did not consider dangerous.

'Big Ear'

Two other reasons were advanced by those of us who were afflicted with what was then said to be an inordinate fear of Communism. One was that the Russians did not fully trust the Cubans to guard their "big ear," an extensive electronic spying system based in Cuba to intercept U.S. telephone and data-transmission communications. That suspicion was well-founded: Invasion of U.S. privacy for Soviet intelligence purposes is proceeding apace.

The other reason, which I did not realize was so important at that time, was to provide Castro with a Praetorian Guard — recalling those cohorts of elite troops providing a bodyguard to Roman emperors in the years between Augustus and Constantine, which came to have much to do with the making of emperors.

Now it seems that Castro and the Soviets needed those forces in place in Cuba more than any of us suspected. The presence of the Red Army near Havana may be an important support to the Castro regime, and a vital part of the Soviet plan to penetrate Central America.

The most startling evidence to date of internal discontent with the Castro dictatorship came this month when Cuban police were removed from their posts in front of the Embassy of Peru in Havana.

A Lesson

Castro had intended to teach the Peruvians a lesson for harboring a busload of Cubans whose crash through the gates to the safety of the embassy resulted in the death of a guard.

Some lesson. No bigger mistake has been made by Communists since their walkout from the Security Council permitted the United States to defend South Korea under a UN mandate. When word spread in Havana that the gates to the Peruvian grounds were unguarded, more than 10,000 Cuban men, women and children swarmed in — seeking asylum and a way out of political repression and economic depression.

Crowded and exposed in conditions intolerable to any but those fleeing tyranny, these Cubans voted with their feet, sending a clear signal to the world — after 20 years — that the Castro revolution is failing.

Castro has all sorts of excuses. He cites swine fever, tobacco blights and sugar cane rot. But the real blight and rot comes from its abhorrent export policy: Cuba sells tens of thousands of its sons to Russia for $3 billion per year.

If economic, and perhaps political, discontent is so widespread — why is there no band of guerrillas operating in the mountains, early-Castro style? Charisma feeds no empty bellies. One answer is the stake that the ruling class — the army — has in the regime. Another is the confidence Castro's cadres have in the presence of Soviet forces on the scene, with thousands more available when needed. Should Castro weaken, the Russians will send no "Huyser Mission" to throw him out and keep the army from fighting his enemies, as Carter did in Iran.

By putting its soldiers in the Americas, and by scoffing at the U.S. objection to those troops, the Russians served notice to other revolutions that Praetorian Guards may be available to them.

In years to come, we can expect the Sandinistas of Nicaragua — who, we were assured by the Carter State Department, were the non-Communist "forces of change" to be aided — to invite Soviet advisers, and then to bring in new Soviet combat brigades. (A Nicaraguan delegation in Moscow has just hailed "the inalienable right of the people of Afghanistan to follow the road of progressive change.") In El Salvador and Guatemala, Castro-encouraged revolutionaries know that once they progressive-change their way in, they will have powerful friends preventing them from being dislodged by their own people.

Intolerable

That is why the next president of the United States must let the Russians know that their military presence in the U.S. sphere of influence is intolerable, and that no improvement of relations is possible until their Praetorian Guard goes home. The United States may be geographically disadvantaged in the Gulf, but the Soviet Union is a long way from the Caribbean.

The next president will have the benefit of 10,000 Cuban voices telling other Latin Americans what life is really like under a Communist dictatorship. Castro's economic distress is democracy's opportunity in this hemisphere. What is needed is a refusal to accept the unacceptable, and a willingness to come to grips with more than one foreign policy area at a time.

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Letters

Tanker Disasters

The International Herald Tribune frequently runs stories about tankers which break up and pollute adjoining waters and coasts, showing especially great concern for the people and fish suffering from the oil slick and to a less featured extent for the owners and the crews.

IHT readers await the largely untold story about why these tankers, mostly of the most modern type and very costly, so frequently are involved in disaster.

Since the cost of the oil we do consume is already high in Europe, it adds insult to injury to make us pay for the oil we do *not* consume — for we can be sure that these losses are passed on to us as consumers.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.
Paris.

Estonian Dissident

Readers who saw your article about Mart Niklus, the Estonian dissident (IHT, March 1-2), will be interested to know that he was arrested by the KGB on March 19. The charge was resisting the authorities.

As Niklus is a notably peaceful man, it is far likelier that the Russians have begun their pre-Olympics sweep, silencing dissenting voices by exile or arrest. Niklus, who knew it was coming, had applied to go West. Instead he will be sent East.

LAWRENCE ELLIOT.
Aix-en-Provence, France.

Tangled Webs

I seem to recall that West Germany, France and Italy are all importers of natural gas from the Soviet Union. In fact, plans to construct a new pipeline from the Soviet Union to Western Europe have recently been confirmed by the award of a pipe contract to a West German firm.

Today I read that Afghanistan is tripling its exports of natural gas to the Soviet Union in the spirit of their new, "privileged" relationship. Oh, what tangled webs we weave.

THOMAS E. LOLLINI.
Paris.

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Is Begin Going by The Book?

By Joseph Kraft

JERUSALEM — "We shall [illegible] the book with us," Menachem Begin told me in an interview [illegible] on the eve of his departure for [illegible] with Jimmy Carter this week. "The book" he has in mind is not the Bible. It is the complete record of the Camp David talks that led to the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

For Begin believes that all the difficulties which have recently cropped up in negotiating autonomy for Palestine arise out of "deviations" from the original Camp David accord. He thinks that by getting back to first principles in talks with Carter, he can move the peace process forward now, and meet the target date of May 26.

The list of "deviations" compiled by Begin starts with the "naturalization" for the Palestinians, [illegible] ing on the Israeli-occupied territories west of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip. Begin claims the Camp David accords provide that the Palestinians shall have only a narrow "administrative council," which says the Egyptians are now pushing for a "legislative council" that would name an executive and a judiciary. He rejects that as a "[illegible]" tinian state in all but name."

Settlements

Jewish settlement on the West Bank comes next on the list of "deviations." Begin points out that Camp David accords do not mention settlements, and he says that they had "we would not have stood over the agreement." In view of this background, he insists that the new sanctions and U.S. pressure not to build more settlements represents an unacceptable attitude."

Jerusalem comprises the third "deviation." Begin points out that Jerusalem is not even mentioned in the Camp David accord. He says that while Israel was prepared to accept a U.S. draft stipulating that only to questions of the divisibility of the city, [illegible] refused. He says the Egyptians are now insisting that the Arab citizens of Jerusalem be allowed to vote in the "autonomy authority." That basic position, he says, "amounts to the redivision of Jerusalem."

Security is the final big "deviation" on the Begin roster. He insists that the original Camp David accords gave Israel the right to move forces around on the West Bank in accordance with its security needs. He says the Egyptians now seek to make the movement of Israeli forces subject to the wishes of the "autonomy authority." In that he sees a "Palestinian state in all but name."

The possibility that he might be wrong seemed not to cross Begin's mind. It is my understanding that — despite urgings to the contrary by his most important Cabinet colleagues — Begin has not even prepared fallback positions for the Washington talks.

Nor does he acknowledge that sometimes the evolution of events, apparently transcends the written word of a solemn contract. At one point, for example, I raised with him the terrible international fuss stirred by the move of the Israeli Cabinet to build a religious school amidst the Arab population of the West Bank city of Hebron. I asserted sarcastically that Begin had achieved a "public relations miracle." I said, "You have enabled a tiny little event like this in Hebron to rival Afghanistan and Iran on the front pages."

"That's impressionism," he shot back. He said the Hebron issue had been "overplayed" and misunderstood in the United States and Europe." "That impressionism," he said, "does not make an impression on me."

Later I pointed out that public opinion in the Arab states was being mobilized, and that many Europeans and Americans were becoming impatient with Israel. Begin said that development in the Arab world created openings for Moscow. He said "Israel should be strengthened and not weakened. Israel is the real ally of the free world in this region."

If direct confrontation with Moscow yields nothing, however, concessions on principle may well lead to compromise in practice. Once Israel's right to be secure is acknowledged, for example, Begin may be willing to leave negotiations on security in the West Bank to officials known for their rapport with Israel's Defense Minister Ezer Weizman and Egyptian Defense Minister Hassan Ali. If no big step is made on a deadline, Begin will be prepared to make a special effort to move forward rapidly on the "autonomy" talks now.

For Begin shares the interest of Carter and Sadat in making the current round of Washington talks succeed. He has everything invested in the peace treaty with Egypt. He knows the treaty depends on progress in the "autonomy talks." He claims that autonomy was "our idea, not the Egyptian idea." "There is nothing we want more," he says, "than to see the autonomy plan brought to fruition. But that means," he adds, "we are all faithful to Camp David."

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No Major Shifts Expected

Schmidt-Strauss Campaign Lacking Ideological Clash

By John Vinocur

BONN (NYT) — The West German election campaign, with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt seeking another term against Franz Josef Strauss, is nine months old, but the great debate, the profound clash of liberal and conservative ideas that many expected, has not taken place.

With voting set for Oct. 5, there is a developing realization that a genuine confrontation between two men of substantial political intellect will not happen. Although hard campaigning does not begin officially until after the summer vacation, party lines appear sufficiently well drawn to eliminate the chance of far-reaching shifts.

Foreign policy has become the main issue since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Although the differences between Mr. Schmidt, Social Democrat, and Mr. Strauss, the candidate of the Christian Democratic opposition, are substantial in tone and phrasing, they appear narrow in real terms.

Mr. Schmidt said recently his challenger had essentially aligned himself with the government's positions. "If you analyze carefully what he's said," the chancellor remarked, "then it's very hard to find any basic differences."

No Plans

That was the case during a week of accusation and countercharge about how West Germany should demonstrate its solidarity with the United States over Iran. Almost a week after President Carter's announcement of new sanctions, neither Mr. Schmidt nor Mr. Strauss had offered a detailed, practical plan for assistance to the country physically responsible for its security.

In the longer term, the foreign policy issue has essentially boiled down to the extent to which West Germany is ready to question detente in dealing with the consequences of the Soviet move into Afghanistan and to support U.S. initiatives.

The men's basic positions are close. Neither is willing to call for a limitation of West German trade with the Soviet Union, although both support an examination and possible expansion of the list of the strategic and technologically advanced goods that the major Western nations have agreed to withhold from the Russians.

Foreign policy has become an issue in which Mr. Strauss suggests Mr. Schmidt, because of the leftists in his Social Democratic Party, cannot be a fully loyal U.S. ally. Returning last month from a trip to Washington that followed by a week the chancellor's visit with Mr. Carter, Mr. Strauss tried to develop this line.

"There's no doubt," he said, "that the Americans have much more understanding for my clear judgment of the situation and my willingness to act on the consequences of it than they do for the dance of the seven veils that Helmut Schmidt offered them."

What's Left

What is left in the campaign are the candidates' personalities, a handful of domestic issues and election tactics that rise out of the somewhat complex West German electorate with its groups of parties and laws governing vote distribution.

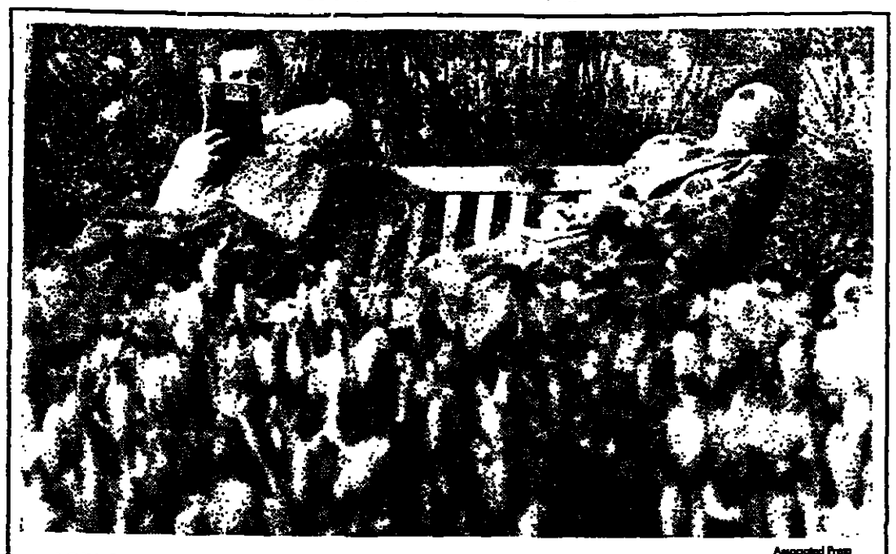
Concerning personalities, Mr. Schmidt has publicly recognized that Mr. Strauss, long pictured as a cold warrior and conservative bogeyman, is trying to behave in a statesmanlike way. But he has been quick to stress that Mr. Strauss is an incalculable element.

The Bavarian premier only appears to be decisive, Mr. Schmidt says, but actually delays decisions until his back is against the wall. "Where he goes off," the chancellor said, "he is in not being able to hold onto cool reason in the most difficult situations."

Returning the volley, Mr. Strauss often refers to Mr. Schmidt as "a dwarf in a hero outfit." Rather than being an incisive manager of state affairs, Mr. Schmidt is in fact a hostage of his party's leftists, Mr. Strauss says.

It appears unlikely that the race could turn on domestic issues. The debate about civil liberties in connection with West German terrorism is nearly dead. Inflation, now at 5.6 percent annually, is increasing rapidly, but the problem is regarded as international, with no party holding a patented recipe for dealing with it.

It is the lack of overwhelming differences between the main parties that has focused attention on the campaign's tactical elements. The basic problem for the Christian Democratic opposition is how to defeat the coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats when most polls indicate Mr. Strauss cannot do better than Helmut Kohl fared against Mr. Schmidt four years ago.



Associated Press

TROPICAL PARADISE — What a recipe for lunchtime bliss: flowers budding, the sun shining, temperatures around 70 Fahrenheit, and half an hour to spend in a riverside garden in one of Europe's warmest cities . . . London? Winds from the Mediterranean made the British capital a hot spot yesterday, with higher temperatures than Athens, Nice or Majorca.

24 Foreign Scientists Attend

Soviet Jews Hold Seminar Amid Pressure

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, April 14 (LAT) — Joe Liebowitz, a mathematical physicist from Rutgers University and immediate past president of the New York Academy of Sciences, sat hunched on a stack of old copies of Physical Review magazines in the front row.

He listened intently as Jacov Alpert, a 68-year-old Soviet Jewish colleague, stood no more than two feet away explaining in halting English a complicated electromagnetic wave formula.

As the obviously pleased Mr. Alpert concluded his brief presentation yesterday, Mr. Liebowitz and 60 other scientists who were jammed into a small room in a Moscow apartment applauded.

Despite what had appeared three days earlier to be a serious threat by Soviet authorities to break it up, the fourth International Conference on Collective Phenomena was under way.

Cutback in Exchanges

With the sharp cutback in East-West scientific exchanges that has followed the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the internal exile of Andrei Sakharov, the Nobel Prize-winning physicist, it seemed ironic that what was essentially a protest seminar had attracted the largest contingent of foreign scientists in its six-year history.

The collective phenomena conference is organized by Jewish scientists forbidden to work in their specialties in the Soviet Union because they have applied to emigrate. They are part of a larger group called refuseniks — Soviet citizens whose applications for exit visas have been repeatedly turned down.

Along with Mr. Liebowitz, three other U.S. citizens were among the 24 foreign scientists who showed up yesterday for the first session of the three-day conference. Scientists also came from France, Mexico, Britain, Norway and Sweden.

Visas Denied

The Russians refused to grant visas to some scientists, including seven more from the United States. The U.S. State Department reportedly considered an official protest but decided against it, allegedly because it might have jeopardized the refusenik sponsors.

"I came for a combination of scientific reasons, personal friendships developed during the last meeting and a general expression of support for these people," said Mr. Liebowitz. He added, however, that he thought it was important to keep some scientific contact with the Soviet Union alive despite the freeze in Soviet-U.S. relations.

Viktor Brailovsky, 44, a cybernetic ist who is one of the Soviet Jewish organizers of the conference, said yesterday that the sessions "are events of great importance to us. They help us to survive as scientists under extremely difficult conditions."

Mr. Brailovsky, who is hosting the conference in his apartment, was picked up by police last Thursday and shown an order for his arrest for spreading anti-Soviet propaganda. The charge apparently stemmed from his involvement with an underground cultural magazine, Jews in the U.S.S.R.

Six hours after he was fingerprinted and put in an isolation cell at a district police station, however, Mr. Brailovsky was released and told that the arrest order, dated April 10, had been rescinded. He was warned to cancel the conference, he said.

By last Thursday, however, at least three foreign scientists were already in Moscow for the meeting, and the Soviet authorities apparently decided to let the conference go on.

Once they apply to emigrate, Mr. Brailovsky said, many Soviet Jewish scientists lose their jobs. "Even those Soviet Jews who keep their positions find themselves isolated professionally after applying," he said.

Most refusenik scientists try to keep working on their own. To keep from falling hopelessly behind in their fields, however, "we need to have persons with whom to discuss our work and to hear about the work of others," Mr. Brailovsky explained.

The international sessions grew out of an official conference on magnetic phenomena here in 1973. When Soviet authorities prohibited a group of refusenik scientists from attending, some foreign scientists at the conference suggested meeting unofficially with their refusenik colleagues.

The meeting still known as the first International Conference on Collective Phenomena was scheduled for the summer of 1974. But when former President Richard Nixon picked the same time to visit Moscow, the Soviet Jewish organizers of the scientific session were jailed for two weeks.

But international sessions in 1977 and 1978 were held with relatively minor disruptions.

Reminders of the political undertones of the conference were nonetheless present yesterday. When Naum Meiman, a 67-year-old refusenik, squeezed to the front of the room to make the day's third presentation, he apologized for not understanding the material he was about to present. The paper, he explained, had been written by a man unable to attend the session — Andrei Sakharov.

Deplore Flaws in Food Relief

Vietnamese Criticize Rule in Cambodia

By Henry Kamm

PHNOM PENH (NYT) — Vietnam has established a strong hold over this enfeebled country, but Cambodia's weakness is causing it concern. Senior Vietnamese officials, in conversations here, indicated that Vietnam is worried by the possibility of another famine, and that it has only limited confidence in the competence of the Cambodian government of President Heng Samrin, which was installed in January, 1979, when the Vietnamese Army deposed the regime of Premier Pol Pot.

The Vietnamese said they shared the anxiety of international relief aides over the Heng Samrin government's inadequate sense of urgency and inefficient distribution of relief foods provided by the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the international community. "What we see here does not please us," a Vietnamese official said. "It could be catastrophic."

The Vietnamese concurred in the general view of Western aid organizations that the Cambodian administration is making inefficient use of the two ports of entry, Kompong Som and the river port at Phnom Penh, and of the 1,100 trucks provided by the outside world, and is less than competent in identifying areas of need and providing timely assistance.

An official said he shared the Westerners' view that a disproportionate amount of assistance is distributed in the capital, particularly to government officials. He said Cambodian government ministers are eating better than their Vietnamese counterparts in Hanoi, receiving as much as 22 pounds of meat a month. Meat is an especially rare commodity in Vietnam, and these days is hardly ever available to ordinary Cambodians.

The official said Vietnamese advisers in Phnom Penh had been suggesting to Cambodian officials to correct this imbalance. But the Vietnamese said they were hesitant to involve themselves more openly in decision-making on such internal matters. "They are below the level required by their task," a Vietnamese said of the Heng Samrin leadership.

Without denying the gravity of the threat of famine between now, when most of last year's meager harvest has been consumed, and November, when the next main harvest is due, the Vietnamese said they took comfort from the fact that much progress has been made since last year in stabilizing Cambodia and its population.

They said that most Cambodians, who after the breakup of Pol Pot's labor communes were traveling about in search of their scattered family members, had now settled together in their old homes; that an administrative structure had been created that could effect sensible distribution with good guidance; that seed was being brought in from Communist and non-Communist sources, and that ports, waterways and roads that were out of service last year were now in use.

The Vietnamese said they remained concerned over the disribution of seed, the organization of the work force, the uneven distribution of draft animals for plowing, and the bad state of the irrigation system, which was seriously disrupted by Pol Pot's project for creating vast communal paddy fields and building large earthworks for water control.

Holdover Leaders

The Vietnmese did not pretend that the government they set up in Cambodia was fully to their liking. They conceded that most of its members were high officials or military commanders in Pol Pot's regime. The Vietnamese singled out Vice President Pen Sovann, who is also commander in chief of the army, as a man whom they trusted. One of them emphasized that the vice president deserted Pol Pot earlier than the others.

The attitudes lent credence to reports that have surfaced among Cambodian officials that Heng Samrin, presently reported to be in Hanoi, may soon be replaced in fact, if not in title, by Pen Sovann as chief of government. The prospect unsettles Cambodians, who believe Pen Sovann to be too pro-Vietnamese and likely to install a stricter regime.

The Vietnamese officials showed full awareness of the ambiguous attitudes of the overwhelming majority of Cambodians, openly expressed to foreigners, to the heavy Vietnamese presence. Cambodians are grateful to Vietnam for having liberated them from Pol Pot and are fearful of a Vietnamese withdrawal while the threat of a return of the dreaded regime remains alive. "That system was so atrocious that because of it Vietnam can stay here and work," a senior Vietnamese official said. "If we leave, it is Pol Pot."

But the Vietnamese said they knew that Cambodians had no natural affection for Vietnamese and would not welcome a heavy, long-term Vietnamese presence.

Fire in U.S. Abates; Military Bomb Cited

STUMPY POINT, N.C., April 14 (AP) — Two small fires were all that was left early today of a five-day blaze, apparently caused by an errant Air Force practice bomb, that consumed more than 28,000 acres of woodland near here.

The fire in pine woods and marshland began Thursday, when an Air Force practice bomb fell on nearby military property, but far from the actual target area, authorities said. Forest service officials said the fire was the largest in the state since March, 1971, when a fire believed to have been started by another Air Force bomb burned 30,000 acres in the same area.

Recent Leaks Move China To Publish Strict Spy Law

By Linda Mathews

PEKING, April 14 (LAT) — Chinese authorities, apparently concerned about recent unauthorized disclosure of the contents of government and Communist Party documents, have published an espionage law providing for heavy penalties for anyone caught leaking such information.

The official People's Daily said persons who have leaked privileged information to "enemies of the people" could be jailed as counterrevolutionaries or executed.

A 20-point directive on the newspaper's front page prohibited, in effect, only the dissemination of materials officially classified as secret, a system similar to espionage laws elsewhere. But the Chinese regulations classify as secret everything from the government budget to data on China's weather forecasting methods.

The People's Daily editorial commented that "many comrades, including some leading cadres, have become careless about keeping the secrets of the party and the state. There has been one incident after another in which major secrets have been revealed."

Neither the editorial nor the directive indicated what kinds of secrets had been spilled, but it is understood that party leaders were concerned about the leak last January of a report delivered by Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping to Communist Party faithful at the Great Hall of the People.

The report, which denounced China's human rights movement and called for a constitutional amendment to eliminate the people's right to put up wall posters, has never officially been published. But word of it leaked almost immediately to foreign correspondents.

Other recent leaks, all apparently coming from the highest levels of the party, have dealt with Mr. Deng's plans to step down from his government post later this year and the government's efforts to bring the disgraced Gang of Four to trial.

Only last week, Cheng Ming, a Hong Kong magazine with close ties to Peking, quoted an internal party document that authorized a public trial for all the ousted radicals except Jiang Qing, Mao's widow, who will be tried separately and secretly.

The espionage law published Friday went into effect in 1951, the newspaper said, but fell into disuse during the Cultural Revolution of 1966-1976 and had been forgotten. But after re-examining the old law, authorities found it still suitable, the editorial said.

Under the law, state secrets to be safeguarded include all defense and military matters, the government's financial plans, budget and trade developments, the details of economic construction, judicial proceedings, and scientific discoveries.

Japanese Jailed As Military Spies for Soviet Union

TOKYO, April 14 (UPI) — A retired major general and two junior officers of the Japanese military who passed military secrets to the Soviet Union were sentenced today to prison terms ranging from eight months to one year.

A Tokyo district judge, Hideo Imigaki, imposed a one-year sentence for Gen. Yukihisa Miyanaga, and an eight-month sentence for Lt. Eiichi Kashii, 45, and Warrant Officer Tsunetoshi Oshima, 49. In September, 1979, Warrant Officer Oshima passed classified documents to Gen. Miyanaga, who gave the information to a Soviet spy network. Gen. Miyanaga and Lt. Kashii were also accused of conspiring to have Warrant Officer Oshima obtain secrets about the ground self-defense force (the army). They were arrested Jan. 18 and did not contest the charges.

Security official said in January that the secrets included data on Chinese military installations, deployment along the Chinese-Soviet border and size and equipment of the Chinese Army and Air Force. Investigators quoted the general as saying that he passed the secrets in an effort to ease tensions between Moscow and Peking.

The director-general of the Defense Agency, Enji Kubota, resigned under pressure in early February, taking the blame for the first espionage case in the country involving officers of the self-defense forces.

Nepal Dissidents Granted Amnesty

KATMANDU, Nepal, April 14 (UPI) — King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev granted a general amnesty to political prisoners and exiles yesterday and appealed for peaceful campaigning before next month's referendum allowing Nepal to choose its form of government. Political parties had called the amnesty vital for a fair election.

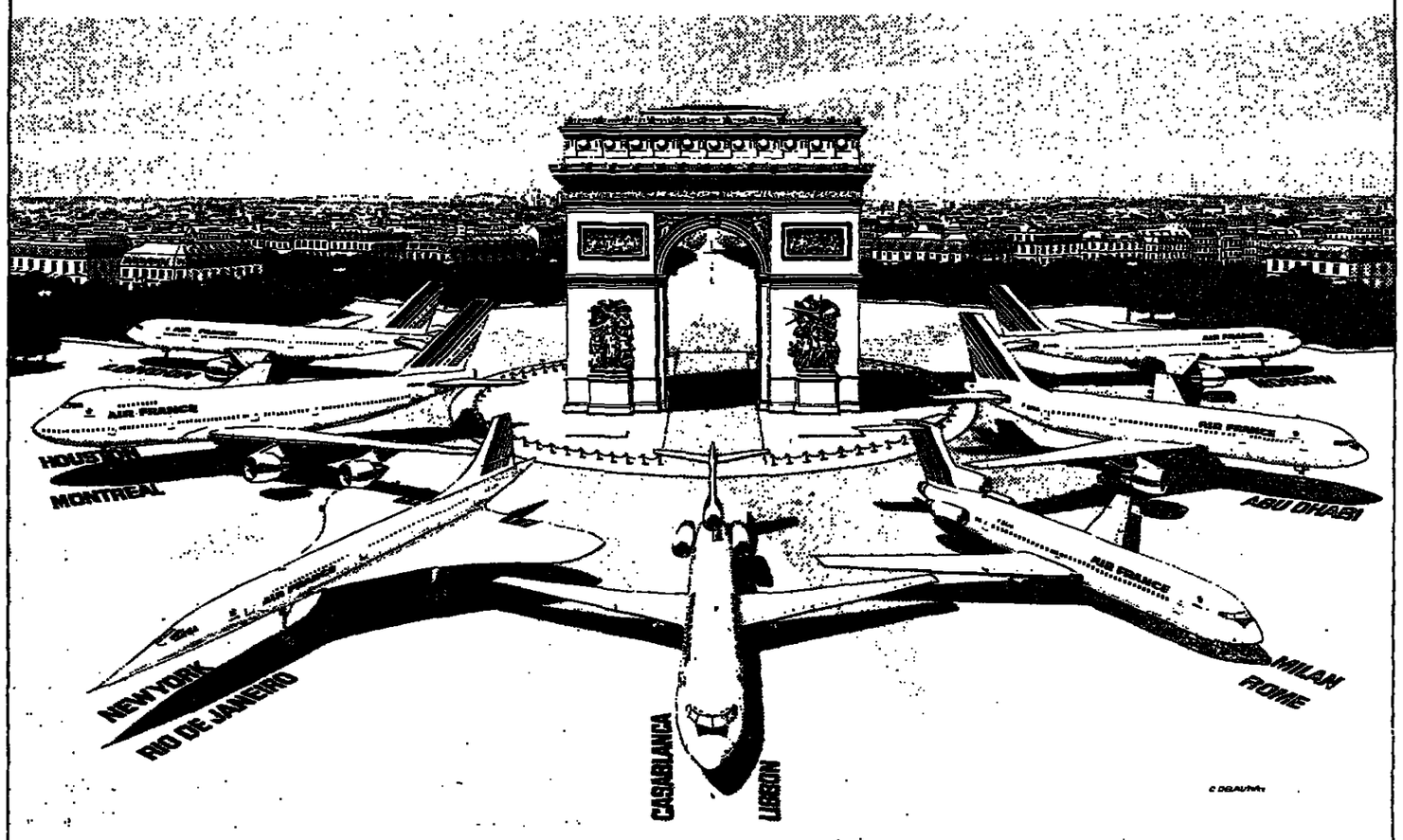
The referendum, scheduled for May 2, will determine whether to install a parliamentary-style, multiparty democracy, or retain the nonpartisan panchayat government. Under the panchayat system, appointed councils, or panchas, govern the country, with power centralized in the National Panchayat (legislature).

There are no official figures on political prisoners in Nepal, but the number is believed to be 200 to 300. King Birendra's father, Mahendra, banned political parties in 1960. King Birendra legalized the opposition after announcing the referendum last May.

Thai Ferry Sinks; 17 Die

BANGKOK, April 14 (Reuters) — At least 17 persons died when a crowded coastal ferry capsized off the Thai resort of Pattaya yesterday, police said. They said 11 passengers were missing and 48 were rescued.

L'étoile.



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Opera in France

Singer Montserrat Caballe Highlights Nice Season

By David Stevens

NICE (IHT) — There are still some places in the operatic world where the tyranny of the stage director is strictly hearsay, where, for better or worse, opera means voices and nothing else means very much at all.

The Nice Opera is one of those places. Its 30th season under the direction of Ferdinand Ayme has been a typical one, with about 20 opera and operetta productions given two performances each (more in the case of operetta) from mid-November to mid-April. Stage direction is often perfunctory, sets and costumes of anonymous provenance, and rehearsals manifestly minimal. The repertory mostly matches the 19th-century Italian architectural style of the lovely auditorium, and this year has been moderately venturesome, with Verdi's "Vespri Siciliani" and "Attila," Donizetti's "Anna Bolena" and "Maria Stuarda," and Ponchielli's "La Gioconda" included in the bill of fare.

But the main thing, to judge by the responses of the Nice public, is that principal roles are cast by proven singers. In recent seasons, Montserrat Caballe has made Nice her home theater in France, and herself the key element in Nice's bel canto ambitions. The Spanish soprano and some of her regular collaborators are winding up the current season with a longer stay than usual — beginning with Verdi's "Luisa Miller" over the Easter weekend, and following up with "Maria Stuarda" and "Tosca" on successive weekends.

Tackiness

The system works well enough when the singing is great and one asks for nothing more. With this "Luisa Miller" the singing ranged from splendid to unacceptable, while the tackiness of every other aspect showed through constantly.

Caballe did not have one of her best nights, singing much of the first scene as if not yet warmed up, and erratically thereafter. At times there were ravishing pianissimos and electrifying attacks, and she made solid contributions to the ensembles and final trio. But dramatically the soprano's ample physique is more suited to regal employment than to the Tirolean maiden caught in the grip of low intrigue.

In the circumstances, it was Jose Carreras who took the honors, winning a deserved ovation for "Quando le sere al placido" and acting the impetuous young nobleman with casual assurance. Only a certain heaviness in his lyric tenor hinted at his recent attempts at heavier roles such as last summer's Salzburg Festival "Aida."

Promising

But from this level of professionalism, it was a distinct drop to the promising singing of Juan Pons, as father Miller, and Simone Alaimo, as Wurm (one of the most aptly named of operatic villains), both of whom often pressed their handsome voices to their limits. In other roles, the drop in the level of vocalism was even greater.

Some of the singers in smaller roles desperately needed instruction in how to move on stage, but there was no sign that they got it from Giuseppe de Tomasi. The sets were unattributed to any designer and in any case barely serviceable. Gerardo Perez-Busquier conducted with vigor but without nuance, and got that kind of playing from the Nice Philharmonic, while the chorus, "reinforced" by something called the "Chorists of Milan," rarely got its act together.

"Luisa Miller" is one of Verdi's delicate, difficult transitional works, and not, after all, a challenge to be overcome by voices alone.

Caballe will sing in "Tosca" with Carreras and Pons April 18 and 20.

New York Museum Gets 7 Pollack Paintings

NEW YORK (NYT) — Seven paintings by Jackson Pollock worth more than $2 million have been acquired by the Museum of Modern Art. Three of the works were donated by the painter Lee Krasner, the artist's wife, and the museum bought four from her collection.

The acquisition strengthens considerably the representation of early Pollock works in the museum's collection and, in combination with the 10 paintings and 5 works on paper already owned by the museum.

Anniversaries

Texas Millionaire Hopes to Photograph Titanic

By Pat Teague

NEW YORK (UPI) — Millionaire Jack Grimm plays a little poker himself, but he still can't understand why the captain of the doomed Titanic gambled so recklessly 68 years ago in modern maritime history's worst disaster.

"Why was this great vessel going through iceberg-infested waters at 21 knots, knowing and having been warned that there was a field of icebergs up ahead?" asks Grimm.

From his base in Abilene, Texas, more than 360 air miles from the nearest ocean, the 54-year-old oilman is planning a multi-million-dollar adventure, spread over two summers, that ultimately may provide an answer.

It also may result in the first photographs of the sunken ocean liner, provide fodder for a documentary movie and afford Grimm and his partners the chance to search for Titanic artifacts that may include a fortune in jewels.

Grimm, who has financed searches for the Loch Ness monster and Bigfoot, was solicited about four months ago to join the Titanic project. The adventure will be coordinated by Michael Harris and Marvin Steffins, both of a Florida film company called International Expeditions. Researchers from Columbia University in New York City also are expected to join the team.

The Titanic, four city blocks long and 175 feet high from keel to the top of her four funnels, left Southampton, England, for New York City on April 11, 1912.

The British White Star liner featured expansive stairways with ornate balustrades, commodious and opulent dining rooms and elevators that carried voyagers to nine of the ship's 15 stories.

There were great salons, restaurants, palm courts and even a miniature golf course.

The Titanic was on the fourth day of her maiden voyage April 14, 1912, steaming at a reported 22.5 knots in the North Atlantic, when calamity struck.

About 11:40 p.m., 380 miles off the Newfoundland coast, the 882 ½-foot-long ship veered sharply to avoid a giant iceberg, floating with others farther south in the Atlantic than usual.

Five of 16 Compartments Flooded

The Titanic was struck on her starboard side and the iceberg tore a 300-foot gash in the hull. The opening provided the icy seas instant routes to five of the ship's 16 watertight compartments.

Designers had boasted that up to four of the compartments could be flooded and the "unsinkable" Titanic would remain afloat.

Two hours and 40 minutes after the collision — at 2:20 a.m. on April 15, 1912 — the 46,328-ton liner disappeared beneath the seas. She took more than 1,500 (estimates range between 1,503 and 1,517) of her 2,224 passengers on a death ride as the ship sank toward the bottom more than two miles below.

The story of the Titanic has captivated readers and movie-goers for almost seven decades. But Grimm hopes to remove it from a sort of fictionalized lore by locating the ship, photographing it and exploring part of its interior with robots.

As foremost of "five or six" financiers, Grimm plans to join a research vessel crew on July 1 when they depart Port Everglades, Fla., on the first trip to the 100-square-mile search area near latitude 41:16 north and longitude 50:14 west.

Because of hostile weather, Grimm expects the crew will have only about a month to locate and photograph the Titanic.

The following summer, Grimm expects to return for the descent and exploration phase. With a supply ship above, the expeditioners plan to make the four-hour descent in the 51½-foot Aluminaut, a Reynolds Aluminum-owned submarine used a few years ago to retrieve a hydrogen bomb near the Spanish coast.

The submarine, with its 6 ⅝-inch-thick aluminum walls, currently is certified to descend 7,000 feet. But by the summer of 1981, it should be recertified to make descents to 15,000 feet, Grimm said. The Titanic is believed to lie in water about 12,000 feet deep.

The crew hopes to retrieve the ship's logs, the bell, a jewel-encrusted edition of the Rubaiyat and, perhaps, some of a rumored $200 million worth of jewels aboard.

Rentals

Need Touch of Glass for Film? Firm Will Supply It

By Hebe Dorsey

LONDON (IHT) — "What you see on the floor is typical of what happens when you lend things out. They comes back bent, broken, destroyed," said Ernest Kaye, pointing to a stack of silver badly in need of repair.

But then that is the name of the game for Kaye, whose firm, Kaye and Lewis, is in the business of renting silver, glass, china, jewelry and objets d'art to film and theater producers whose productions are in need of a touch of class.

" 'Upstairs, Downstairs,' 'Prince Regent,' 'Murder on the Orient Express,' you name it, we've served them all," Kaye said. " 'In Murder on the Orient Express,' which was shot in Wales, the mahogany-and-Lalique-glass wagons were museum pieces. We didn't supply them but we supplied everything in them."

A quick rundown of their brochure will show you that Kaye and Lewis can rent anything from punch bowls to period gramophones and including such arcane numbers as tantaluses, thuribles, bosun's whistles and crumb scoops. (A tantalus is that mean Victorian decanter with a lock in it to keep the liquor away from the servants.) The glass list alone includes 50 different styles, including cruets and hock goblets.

One of the firm's most difficult assignments, he said, was providing late 18th-century baby-delivering instruments. "We had the case and I managed to find the period medical instruments to fit in it. One has to be careful, you know, because the stethoscope did not appear until 1819 and our film was set in 1792. In those days, doctors still did chest examinations by putting their heads down on the patient's chest.

"We also did 'I Claudius,' which was the most difficult thing we ever did. We are very, very fussy about getting the right things. We had to send my poor wife to the library to read up on the period and come back with illustrations. If you get things wrong, you can look very foolish. We never supply something that is incorrect. We don't make mistakes. We can't afford to. It's so rewarding to have the curator of the British Museum tell us he couldn't fault the props."

All this may sound a bit fussy to an outsider, but to Kaye, this is not just another rental business. His father, Simon Kaye, was one of England's leading silver experts. He had a shop in Albemarle Street and was awarded the Freedom of the City of London, a title that enables the bearer to ride a mule down Friday Street. The title doesn't exist any more.

A difficult dealer, Kaye bought only the best from Christie's and Sotheby's. When something didn't strike him as very good, he'd put it aside until somebody would come and say: "May we borrow this?"

One day, the elder Kaye saw Alexander Korda's "Henry VIII" and he noticed that one of the tankards being used was two centuries off.

"He got very upset," Kaye Jr. said. "He went home and told his wife that that was terrible. His wife said, 'There's no use in telling me. Write the film company and tell them.' He was so incensed that he wrote, pointing out that dreadful mistake, then forgot all about it."

Apology

Two months later, an answer came. Sorry, it said. We apologize and can you help us? And that's how Kaye became technical advisor to Korda from 1939 until 1972 when Kaye died.

"My sister and I inherited the business," his son said, "but we didn't know a thing about it. We depended on his great knowledge. So we decided to sell the antique business and keep the rental one, which was very profitable."

In the rental business, Kaye pointed out, you get good things but not genuine antiques. "It would be unwise to rent sterling," he said. "We have only plate. But it must look good. There's a terrible amount of loss and damage, at least £3,000 a month. (This is covered by their contract, which states that in the event of loss or damage, the full replacement value of the article will be paid for by the client.)

How do they keep up the stock? "We buy a lot in the United States," Kaye said. "They have an enormous amount of silver that was bought here. I'm bringing it back to this country."

When it comes to making reproductions, Kaye goes to Italy and Israel. "The latter has a factory doing Victorian copies," he said.

What about shining all that silver that spreads out as in their London vaults? "We don't," Kaye said. "Some people like it shiny. Others don't because it reflects the light."

Going through his warehouses on the edge of London, Kaye picked up a huge salt cellar which, he said, was a piece of history. It comes from the days when salt cellars were used to mark table protocol and was the dividing line between barons who were seated above the salt and the less distinguished guests who sat below it. Hence today's expression, "below the salt," meaning you're not quite good enough.

Kaye picked up a spoon and a dagger — early eating implements dating back to 1400. "The fork was not used until the 18th century," he explained.

Kaye's firm recently got a call from an employee at the Russian Embassy. They were in a panic because they had to have three samovars.

"No problem," said Kaye. "We have seven."

Medicine

Large Increase Forecast In U.K. Women Doctors

By Simon Lloyd

LONDON (IHT) — By the year 2020, half of Britain's doctors will be women. That is the confident forecast from one of the country's leading gynecologists, Dame Josephine Barnes.

A brisk and energetic 67, Dr. Barnes has become the first woman president of the British Medical Association. It is a richly deserved pinnacle after a 43-year career that has taken her from the London blitz to the African bush. But Dr. Barnes is no feminist. "Absolutely not, oh far from it," is her emphatic reply. Do women doctors get a fair deal in Britain today then? Here she is not quite so adamant: "I don't think the opportunities are totally equal. In certain fields it's difficult for the women in surgery in particular and pediatrics, strangely enough. They go into overcrowded fields and if there's a job, the men tend to get it."

Her father was a Methodist clergyman, her mother a talented organist. From Oxford University, where she won first class honors, she went on to University College Hospital, London where she began a career as a surgeon, consultant and now respected figure in the field of gynecology.

Admirer of Health Service

More than 30 years of that career have been spent under the wing of Britain's National Health Service, which was set up in 1948. Despite its cumbersome machinery, she is a great admirer of the system.

She calls it a great achievement, recalling the days when "women tended to neglect their health if times got bad," but adds that the service is chronically short of money. "Per head, we spend less on medicine than most developed countries like France, West Germany and the United States," she explains. "Inevitably money comes from taxes and the service is getting left behind. The waiting lists are one of the worst aspects of the system, with patients having to wait months or even years to have a badly needed operation.

During her career, Dr. Barnes has seen a revolution in medical techniques as well as in social attitudes. A case in point, about which she can be vociferous, is Britain's 1967 Abortion Act. Under the act, women can have an abortion up to the 28th week of pregnancy if two doctors feel that it entails a risk to the woman's physical or mental well-being or to that of her existing children. A recent Private Members' Bill in Parliament tried to reduce the limit to 20 weeks, but failed.

"I am not pro-abortion," Dr. Barnes added. "But I think it's better for a woman to have it done humanely, properly and safely rather than in the back streets. People being made sterile, torn to pieces — that's horrible. I've seen women die from criminal abortion in this country. One was a young woman in her 20s who died within 20 minutes of being admitted. That's a terrible thing to see.

"The act works well. Deaths from reported illegal abortions have dropped from more than 70 a year in 1960 to fewer than 10 in 1978. That's the latest figures we have."

She deplored the fact that humanity will probably always have Russian roulette attitude toward procreation. "One wishes people would be more responsible. If perfect contraceptive were invented, they wouldn't use it."

Dr. Barnes' desire to widen medical horizons has taken her to India ("It's terribly depressing, sheer hopelessness of the people") Africa and the United States. During all this she managed to bring up three children. "When my children were small, I was fortunate enough to have a good staff. But these days of inflation —"

Music

List of Festivals — Part 3

PARIS (IHT) — Following is the third part of a listing of 1980 European music and arts festivals, with program highlights, dates and addresses where more detailed information may be sought. The listing will be continued next Tuesday.

* * *

Holland (June 1-23): A wide variety of musical theater, staged and in concert form, heads the program. It ranges from Adam de la Halle's 13th-century "Li Gieus de Robin et de Marion," to contemporary Dutch works by Van Gilse and Schat. Berio's "Opera" in the Lyons Opera production, Peter Maxwell Davies' "The Two Fiddlers," the Cologne Opera with Jean-Pierre Ponnelle's staging of Mozart's "The Magic Flute," a Stockhausen double bill, Gluck's "L'Ile de Merlin," the Tom Stoppard/Andre Previn "Every Good Boy Deserves Favor," and a "Handel Pasticcio." Theater companies come from Berlin and New York; ballet includes Dutch companies, the Stuttgart Ballet and the Pilobolus Dance Theatre; the concert program includes Berlioz's Requiem with the combined Hague Residentie and Strasbourg Philharmonic orchestras with Dutch and Slovak choruses under Alain Lombard; there is a series of non-European music, dance and theater performances; a festival of poetry, and numerous exhibitions. Performances take place throughout the Netherlands. (Holland Festival, 52 Willemsparkweg, 1071 HJ Amsterdam, the Netherlands.)

* * *

Strasbourg (June 6-21): France's oldest festival opens with Berlioz's Requiem under Alain Lombard in the cathedral (with the same performers as in the Holland Festival, see above), and includes concerts by the NHK Symphony under Hiroyuki Iwaki and the Dresden Staatskapelle under Kurt Sanderling. Also on hand are the Ensemble Musique Vivante under Diego Masson, the Guy Touvron brass ensemble, the Prague Chamber Orchestra, Salvatore Accardo, Cyprien Katsaris, Marie-Claire Alain, Hermann Prey and Michel Portal. (Festival de Strasbourg, 24 Rue de la Message, 67100 Strasbourg, France.)

* * *

Aldeburgh (June 6-22): Benjamin Britten's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" will be given by the English Music Theatre in a staging by Christopher Renshaw, and Britten's music for theater and early works will be featured in concerts. Three concerts are scheduled by the English Chamber Orchestra, and recitalists include Janet Baker, Sviatoslav Richter, Henryk Szeryng and Radu Lupu. Peter Pears' 70th birthday will be celebrated musically on the closing day. (Aldeburgh Festival, Snape Maltings, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, England.)

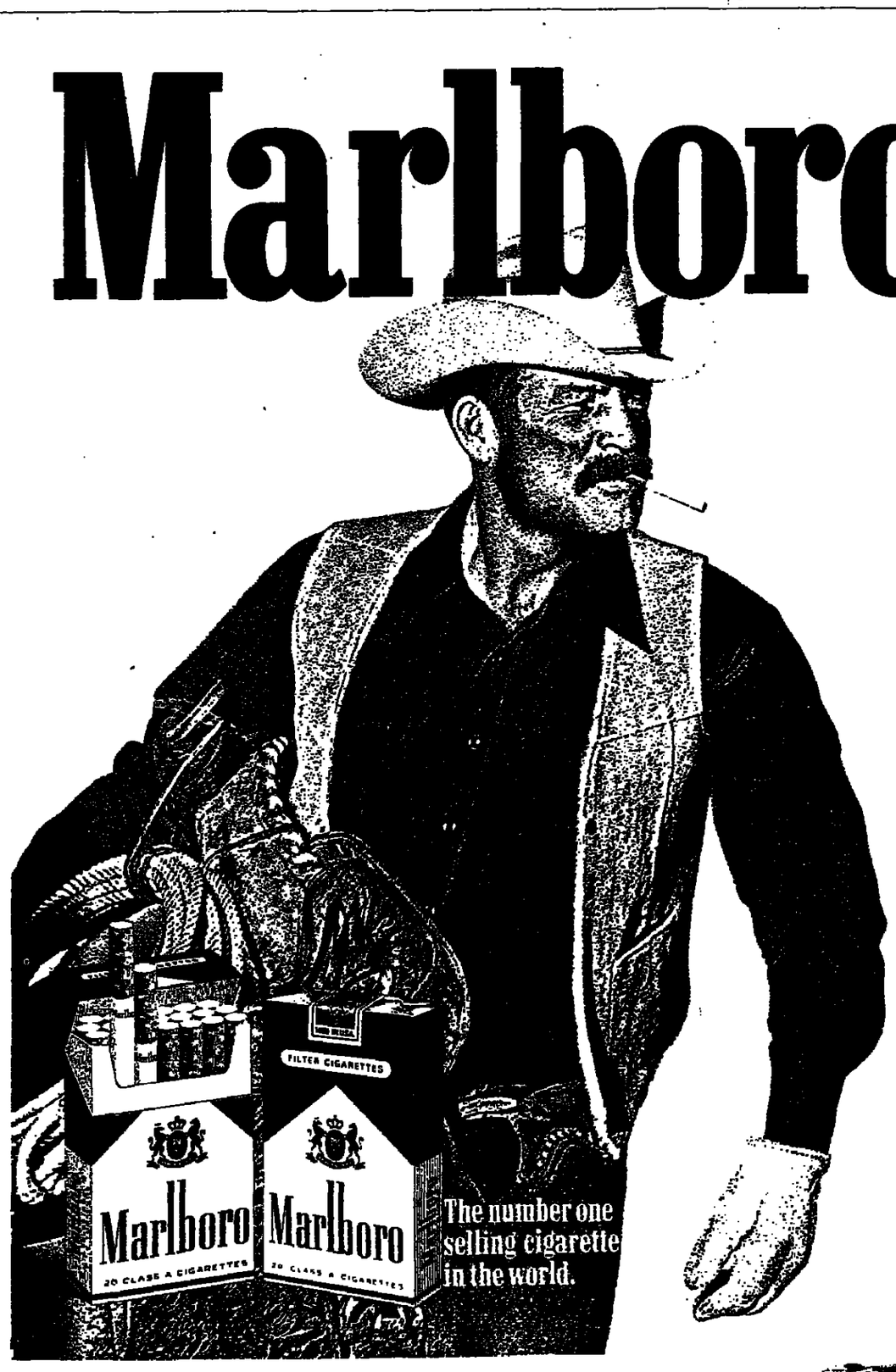
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Lyons (June 18-30): Operas with "Kings," a Shakespeare program by the Compagnie Denis Llorca in the open-air Roman theater, where the Philharmonique de Cincinnati and the Ballet-Theatre Joseph Russillo, the latter with "Le Sacre du Printemps," will also perform. The Orchestre de Paris under Daniel Barenboim and the Orchestre de Lyon under Sylvain Cambreling will perform Haydn's "Creation," both in the Auditorium Maurice Ravel. Myriam Makeba and the Antilles Ballet will also be on hand. (Festival de Lyon, Secretariat General, Hotel de Ville, 69268 Lyons, France.)

Teeny tiny. That can be the price of a call back home when you follow these money-saving tips. If you're calling from a hotel that has Teleplan—a low-cost way to call home—you can be sure that telephone surcharges are reasonable. In other hotels dial a *short* call from your room and have the folks at home call you back. There's no 3-minute minimum calling charge in most countries, and the surcharge on short calls is low. Also, you pay for the call-back with dollars later on your own home phone bill. Many countries accept telephone company credit card and collect calls. And where they do, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. There's no surcharge at all on calls made from the post office or other telephone centers. Use these tips as your rule of thumb, and you'll save a fist full of change

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GOLDENBERG JO 7 r. des Rosiers. 278.29.09. Daily. Lunch. Sandwiches, pastrami, salami, salmon, chopped liver, etc. Open till 1 a.m. Air-conditioned.

LA MERE CATHERINE 6, place du Tertre 606.72.69. Traditional cuisine. Wide choice of specialties. Terrine of fresh foie gras.

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PARIS - LEFT BANK

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INTERNATIONAL
erald Tribune
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Page 7 Tuesday, April 15, 1980 *R

NEWS BRIEFS

...ment of Silverless Film

...il 14 (AP-DJ) — A photographic film that ...s been developed by Minnesota Mining & ...t printing, the company said.
...the new "silverlook" film will be less expen... if the price of silver stays at its current ...
...Silverlook film uses another "metal sub... spokesman said, but the company does not ...fused.
...ed for making duplicate negatives as part of ...e film is not the type used in cameras by ...

...ining Big Board

...-DJ) — Anheuser-Busch will join the New ...rading with the symbol BUD.
...ig holdouts at the OTC that has switched to ...NYSE executive about the company whose ...-counter since February, 1971.
...mpany with subsidiaries that include the ...ny, as well as companies in container manu... state and malt-making plus a major league ...as 45 million shares outstanding and 35,000 ...

...Tin Prices

...rs) — The chairman of a United Nations ...nternational agreement to regulate tin trad... price fluctuations could be expected over the ...

...ive chairman of the International Tin Coun... of the 31-nation conference that in such a ...mers would want to see an agreement that ... the market.
...eement aims at stabilizing prices through a ...he new agreement will replace a 1976 accord ...e, 1981.

...s $2 Billion in 1979

...(AP-DJ) — The 42-nation Inter-American ... the weekend that it last year approved a ...loans for economic development projects in ...n countries. The lending volume compared ...

...report as finance ministers, central bankers ...mber countries were gathering in Rio de ...y annual meeting that opens today.
...ed economic growth rate of Latin American ...t in 1979, substantially higher than the 4.3 ...l output between 1975 and 1978.

...uss Offshore Drilling

...The Soviet Union and Japan today started ... to tap oil and natural gas in the sea off ...cials said. The officials had no comment on ...n the Soviet and Japanese negotiators.
...oil and gas on the Sakhalin continental shelf ...rt of the Soviet Union.

...e Deficit in February

...d a provisional 1.26 trillion lire (about $1.4 ...ry after a 1.13 trillion lire deficit in January ... said. In February, 1979, Italy had a 345-

...Order for Thai Project

... — Nippon Steel Corp. said it has won an ...gas development equipment, including two ...Union Oil of Thailand, affiliated with Union ...

...: the contract price, but said that it had ...from Union for its natural gas development ...ject to about $39.9 million.

...nch Gold Mine Stake

...Cheni S.A., a French subsidiary of the Silver ...United States, has sold its 44 percent interest ...es de Salsigne S.A., which operates France's ...l today. Cheni's stake was bought by Cofra... French government's mining and geological ...losed amount.

...ear Accord on Plant

...enters) — Firestone Tire & Rubber said its ...a tentative agreement shortly on the sale of a ...unit of Bayer.
...are continuing on the sale of polymer pro... as a capacity in excess of 90,000 metric tons a ...nouncement contained no financial details.

Morgan Guaranty Finds Role of Corporate Lender Is Changing

By Steve Lohr

NEW YORK (NYT) — At 23 Wall Street stands a sober gray edifice that houses an immense purse for corporate America known as The Morgan Bank. It is geared to serving institutional clients, both domestically and abroad, and first among them are the 200 largest corporations in the United States.

Peter Smith is a 45-year-old executive vice president of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, the country's fifth-largest bank. He is in charge of its corporate lending in the United States, and these days, he says, corporate lending is in a state of ferment.

This turbulence is the result of many factors. Some of them — the internationalization of financial systems, the development of the commercial paper and Eurodollar markets, and other structural shifts — have been gathering force for years.

More recently, the overriding feature of the financial markets has been the startling runup in interest rates. The prime rate reached an unprecedented 20 percent a little more than a week ago.

The soaring interest rates during the last 18 months, *when combined with the structural changes in financial* markets, have altered not only the methods but also the character of corporate lending — the give-and-take between the bank lending officers and executives at companies. Long-standing relationships between corporations and their traditional banks have frequently been cast aside, as corporate financial managers scramble for the cheapest interest rates around the globe.

The rules of the gentlemen's club gave way to the best deal the corporate treasurer could find. And the corporate executives were in command because, until recently, it had been a buyer's market for loans. Funds had been plentiful since 1976, even if the interest rates were high. Bank lending officers were the supplicants, knocking on the doors of executive suites trying to entice corporations to borrow or sign up for some of the banks' expanding array of advisory and other services.

But now, because of the Federal Reserve's credit-*tightening program announced last month, yet another* new element has been added to the fabric of corporate lending. Under the Fed's guidelines, loan growth this year must be held in a range of 6-to-9 percent. Last year, industrial and commercial loans increased about 13 percent; during the first quarter of 1980 this lending has risen an estimated 20 percent.

By restricting credit growth, the government hopes to reduce the amount of money available to both consumers and corporations, thus slowing the economy and cutting inflation. Interest rates, too, should then eventually recede, since there is less demand for money in a slower-moving economy.

In the Fed's credit-curbing strategy, the banking system plays a key role: It serves as police for the government program, as the mechanism through which credit growth will be controlled, especially corporate credit. A banker said, "We've been called into the Fed's posse."

Mr. Smith of Morgan Guaranty is one of the top deputies. His office is just off Morgan's *main banking* room, a cavernous expanse of wood and marble set off in sedate browns, grays and greens. The banking room looks, in the common phrase, as it's supposed to — as though J. Pierpont Morgan himself had designed it, which he did. Over the years, while its major rivals have pursued the consumer market with abandon, the venerable Morgan Bank has not, sticking largely to its blue-chip corporate clients.

Mr. Smith, a Yale graduate, has been with Morgan Guaranty for 22 years. He is a tall, lean man whose dark brown hair is flecked with gray, and his speech is measured. It is somewhat premature, he says, to judge

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1)

Big 7 Accept Oil Prices in Spite of Glut

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP-DJ) — The supply vulnerability of the major international oil companies is still forcing some to give in to the *price-premium demands of produc*ers in the oil cartel, despite sliding demand and the "mini-glut," Petroleum Intelligence Weekly reported today. The seven majors as a group face fundamental supply problems because they are exposed to the *open market for some 7 percent or* 1.5 million barrels daily of their basic needs, according to the publication's analysis in the April 14 issue.

This estimate allows for the fact that the companies have already cut back sales volumes with the decline in demand, and also pruned their third-party crude sales. It appears that they will continue weeding out unprofitable sales.

The dilemma is expected to intensify for such especially vulnerable companies as British Petroleum. Payment of big price premiums for needed crude will generate growing losses as the spot product price plunge starts to spill over to mainstream markets in the United States and Europe. As BP's chairman Sir David Steel explained, BP "can't continue to pay these terrific prices for crude unless we can recover in the marketplace, which at the moment we aren't doing." Thus BP is essentially living from "day-to-day," PIW notes.

Among the majors, which include Gulf Oil and the Royal Dutch/Shell group, the degree of vulnerability ranges from about 20 percent of basis supply needs in the case of BP down to essentially zero for some Arabian American Oil partners such as Standard Oil of California and Texaco, PIW estimates. "Vulnerability" for each company means the amount of its dependence on expensive and or unreliable short-term world market sources of crude and product. Their "basic demands" cover worldwide sales of crude and products (including domestic markets).

Exxon is particularly vulnerable to the extent that it is 7 percent short of basic needs, PIW said, while Mobil is right on the edge, at about 1 percent short. Gulf Oil and the Royal Dutch/Shell group follow BP as supply "have nots," the publication said. Both are roughly 10 percent short of needs.

2d VW Plant in U.S. Seen As Boost for Car Industry

DETROIT, April 14 (AP) — Volkswagen's decision to build a second U.S. car assembly plant is being hailed here as a blessing to Michigan and the struggling U.S. auto industry, which has 205,000 workers on layoff during a massive sales slump.

"It means additional jobs at a time when we've got a severe unemployment crisis in the auto industry," a United Auto Workers union spokesman said in Detroit on Friday. "We think it sets an example that the Japanese auto companies ought to follow."

The supervisory board the West German parent of Volkswagen of America Friday endorsed building a second plant. The carmaker's first U.S. factory is operating at capacity at New Stanton, Pa., with no layoffs — unlike the remaining four domestic manufacturers.

"It was primarily a formality, but it's safe to say we have the backing of our parent company in our continuing negotiations," said Tom McDonald, spokesman for VW of America. But "all the details haven't been worked out and nothing is signed," to put the plant in the Detroit suburb of Sterling Heights.

Mr. McDonald said production at the second plant could begin in the summer of 1982 if an agreement is reached on schedule.

The word was good news for Michigan, where the state jobless rate was 11 percent in March, nearly twice the national rate of 6.2.

The new plant would provide jobs for nearly 4,000 workers and pay almost $20 million a year in taxes, said state Commerce Director William McLaughlin.

VW wants to locate its factory at the Army missile plant, being vacated by Vought Corp., which had used it for building missiles until its military contract expired.

Sterling Heights Mayor Anthony Dobry called the endorsement "something very good for the community — for the entire state of Michigan, not to mention states like Indiana and Ohio where supplier plants are located."

"Since we've made all of the moves to this point — and they've all been in the interest of getting Volkswagen to come to this state and this city — all we need is the transfer," he said.

The U.S. House last week approved legislation that would transfer title of the missile plant to Michigan's state-run Job Development Authority. It could then lease or sell the plant to Volkswagen. The Senate Armed Services Committee also has approved a virtually identical bill.

Jamaica Is Indicative

Bankers' Policies Stiffen On Third World Lending

By Ann Crittenden

NEW YORK, April 14 (NYT) — Last week's rejection by New York bankers of a plea from Jamaica for emergency relief is indicative of a stiffer attitude toward lending to developing countries that has been adopted by major banks.

Salomon Brothers, the investment banking house, issued a report a few weeks ago on lending to less developed countries that one of its partners termed "the most negative we have ever released." He added: "We spent a lot of time here asking whether we really wanted to fan these flames again, but the issue is clearly that serious."

Bankers are openly nervous about the perennial topic of recy*cling, the lending of surplus funds* deposited by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to the deficit-plagued developing countries.

In recent weeks at least half a dozen bank newsletters have warned *that the commercial* banking system, already heavily committed to developing countries, cannot continue financing the massive balance-of-payments deficits those nations are facing. With the exception of Citibank, which is still officially saying that the Third World debt situation is manageable, many major banks are forecasting problems.

Critical Situation

"Just because we got through the 1974-75 period all right doesn't mean we can make it this time," said Lawrence Brainard, head of international economic research at the Bankers Trust. "We are facing a critical situation."

One of the most influential pessimists is Rimmer De Vries, an economist at Morgan Guaranty Trust. An optimist who was proven right after the first oil-price increase was handled smoothly by the international economic system, Mr. De Vries warned in Morgan's latest Monthly Economic Letter that "the financing of the new imbalances — and the refinancing of existing obligations as they mature — implies considerable risk to the world's financial system."

Bank regulators, too, have expressed their concern publicly. Henry Wallich, a member of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, told a congressional subcommittee two weeks ago that "the great problems are down the road."

The worry centers around the enormous mountain of debt built up in recent years by developing countries which do not produce oil. In financing expensive energy and inflation, these countries increased their external debt from $142 billion in 1974 to $315 billion in 1978. Sixty-one percent of that total was borrowed from private banks, at least half of it from only 30 banks, according to World Bank estimates.

U.S. banks alone are now owed $57 billion by the non-OPEC developing nations, an amount equivalent to about 130 percent of their total equity capital and loan-loss reserves, according to calculations by analysts at Salomon Brothers.

Claims on 128 U.S. banks by Brazil and the Philippines alone, two countries often mentioned as facing *possible financing problems*, amounted to $16.7 billion as of June 1979, or almost 40 percent of the equity capital and loss reserves of those banks.

It is this past pile-up of commitments that is making bankers reluctant to extend vast new amounts of credit to the less developed countries, which are facing an aggregate current-account deficit this year of at least $60 billion, up from $30.5 billion in 1978 and $45.5 billion in 1979.

Japanese, W. Germans and Swiss Market High Technology in U.S.

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, April 14 (WP) — Inflation and production problems have hit U.S. high technology so hard in the last two years that federal contractors have been forced to buy major components from foreign suppliers for the first time in decades.

In each case, the purchase was made at the end of a process that began with bids from suppliers and ended with the selection of a foreign supplier whose bid was so far below the lowest U.S. proposal that the "Buy America" rule on federal projects was waived. The "Buy America" policy states that a foreign bid must be at least 6 percent below the U.S. bid to be considered.

Among high-technology components bought abroad were $470,000 worth of quick-acting Swiss vacuum valves for the Positron-Electron Colliding Beam Project near completion at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center; $100,000 worth of special Japanese steel for the Nova laser project at Lawrence Livermore Laboratory in California; and $3.9 million worth of pumps, seals and low-temperature controls from the Swiss, West Germans and French for the Tokamak Fusion Test Reactor being built at Princeton, N.J.

"These are the sort of things we've never had to buy outside the U.S.," said one official of the Department of Energy, which is financing all three projects.

The foreign purchases that have raised the most concern are a pair of orders placed with West Germany and Japan for the Princeton fusion project. One is for $1.5 million worth of special steel from Japan, the other for $1.6 million of extruded copper from West Germany.

Both will be used in making the largest magnets ever built. Twenty of the magnets will be placed in the *tokamak* reactor, which will be used to demonstrate the scientific feasibility of fusion. (The tokamak variety of fusion reactor takes its name from the Russian; Soviet scientists pioneered the process.)

The order placed to a West German firm called Kabel Metal is for 500,000 pounds of copper extruded into shapes 50 feet long, 6.5 inches wide and five-eighths of an inch thick.

When bids came in for this job, the two lowest were from West Germany and Finland. Of U.S. firms, only Phelps Dodge and Anaconda bid. Neither was close to the West German and Finnish bids, Energy Department officials said.

Both ends of every coil will be held in place by enormous steel rings. Each 15,000-pound ring is being forged out of a supertough, superhard steel called nitronic steel. All the rings are being made by the *Japan Steel Co.*

An Energy Department official said, "The Japanese were not only the lowest bidder, they were the only suppliers who could deliver these very special rings on the schedule at which we needed them."

Carter administration officials point out that the orders to West Germany and Japan represent only 25 percent of the $12 million in orders placed for the magnets.

An Energy Department official said West Germany and Japan are the only countries with extrusion presses and forging furnaces large enough to make major magnet components. At least two U.S. suppliers said they could have developed the capability, given time. One U.S. supplier suggested that the West Germans and Japanese may have shaved their bids to get in on the ground floor of fusion development, which promises to take off in the next 20 years.

"One objective of this [Princeton] program was to train U.S. industry in the fabrication of major components," a potential supplier said. "But when you go out of the country for these components, you defeat that objective. All you're really doing is exporting the know-how."

NYSE Slides In Slow Day

NEW YORK, April 14 (Reuters) — Prices on The New York Stock Exchange retreated in the slowest trading this year as analysts warned that the hoped-for downturn in interest rates may be many weeks off yet.

Debt-market analysts said that although the prime rate might drop some over the next few weeks from 20 percent currently, it likely will turn higher again before setting a steady downward course.

In trading today, declines paced advances 2-to-1 as turnover slowed to 23 million shares, the lowest since Dec. 24.

Credit market analysts warned that loan demand could rise over the next few weeks as businesses borrow to find finance inventories.

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might well have registered a zero or even minus growth rate this year, is now expected to grow by 3 to 5 percent," Premier Shin Hyon Hwak said in a recent speech.

And in an interview Mr. Shin said South Korea had found no problem in raising foreign loans, even though the nation is heavily in debt to U.S. banks.

The $6.3 billion that South Korea plans to raise this year include $3.6 billion in long-term funds, partly from the U.S. Export-Import Bank to finance nuclear power plant projects of the Westinghouse Electric Corp., and also syndicated loans for the Korea Development Bank.

The rest of the financing is in short-term loans (mainly import financing) worth $1 billion plus $1.7 billion in so-called interbank loans, mostly borrowed by five major Korean banks abroad.

U.S. banks help to syndicate the big Korean loans abroad for official banks, and they are also making large profit margins on local business, which is controlled by the Ministry of Finance.

Branches of foreign banks in South Korea — led by the Bank of America, Citibank, Chase Manhattan Bank, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. and Lloyds Bank — recorded a high return on capital, according to statements published in the Seoul press. Returns on capital for the top group of five banks varied up to 359 percent for Lloyds.

"And they depend," a U.S. banker said regarding the high returns, "in the longer run on growth in what appears to be a tricky international environment, given resistance to major exports under quotas for the three main items: textiles, electronics and plywood."

Korean industrialists noted that exports increased more than 20 percent in the first three months of this year. But South Korea's oil import bill is doubling to an estimated $6 billion this year, and the prospective deficit in the current account of the balance of payments is $5 to $6 billion, against $3.9 billion in 1979.

This means that foreign loans are crucial to keeping the economy on the move and to giving jobs to an estimated half million persons entering the labor force each year.

...pany Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions ...erences, unless otherwise indicated

	National Detroit		
	1st Quar	1980	1979
	Oper. Net	19.19	20.80
1979	Per Share	1.57	1.72
176.4	Net Income ..	17.44	19.20
11.35	Per Share	1.43	1.59
0.39			
	NCR		
	1st Quar	1980	1979
1979	Revenue	657.5	590.5
5,300.0	Profits	25.5	30.1
666.83	Per Share	0.96	1.13
1.14			
	Owens Corning Fiberglass		
	1st Quar.	1980	1979
1979	Revenue	579.3	502.3
318.5	Profits	18.9	32.3
21.7	Per Share	0.62	1.06
1.85			
	United Telecommunications *		
	1st Quar	1980	1979
1979	Revenue	482.4	415.6
7.80	Profits	41.37	44.76
0.62	Per Share	0.58	0.64
7.52			
0.60			

* *Share results after preferred dividends.*

Currency Rates

Listed below are the interbank foreign exchange rates for April 14, 1980. These rates do not include bank service charges:

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Guilder	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.048	4.541	189.67 *	47.38 *	8.2258	—	6.889 *	117.47 *	35.35 *
Brussels (a)	30.19	66.715	16.12	6.9895	5.4615 *	14.69	—	17.345	5.19
Frankfurt	1.866	4.129	—	42.15 *	2.139 x	91.13 *	6.199 *	106.91 *	32.28 *
London (b)	2.2065	—	4.32	9.582	1.830.00	4.52975	44.53	3.85675	12.888
Milan	872.95	1,938.90	466.30	201.30	—	452.89	28.922	189.25	149.94
New York	—	2.1925	0.53361	0.23095	0.17446 *	0.4867	0.03118	0.57355	0.17256
Paris	4.336	9.5915	221.45 *	—	4.9735 x	211.27 *	14.38 *	247.45 *	74.48 *
Zurich	1.74845	3.86885	93.43505 *	40.3194 *	0.2003	85.1449 *	5.79725 *	—	30.1629 *
ECU	1.34611	0.68916	2.52051	5.83809	1.374.75	2.76417	40.5754	2.35314	7.82286

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0321	Belgian fin. franc	31.125	0.2002	Hong Kong $	4.995	0.2803	Saudi Riyal	3.5697
0.8481	Canadian $	1.1791	N.A.	Irish £	N.A.	0.075	Schilling	13.33
0.1725	Danish krone	5.795	0.0341	Israeli £	41.49	0.4473	Singapore $	2.2355
0.0233	Drachma	42.77	3.6398	Kuwaiti dinar	0.27474	0.2288	Swedish krona	4.3705
0.0196	Escudo	50.917	0.1973	Norw. krone	5.067	0.2675	U.A.E. dirham	3.7375
0.2625	Fin. mark	3.8085	0.0139	Peseta	71.51	0.0003	Yen	250.80

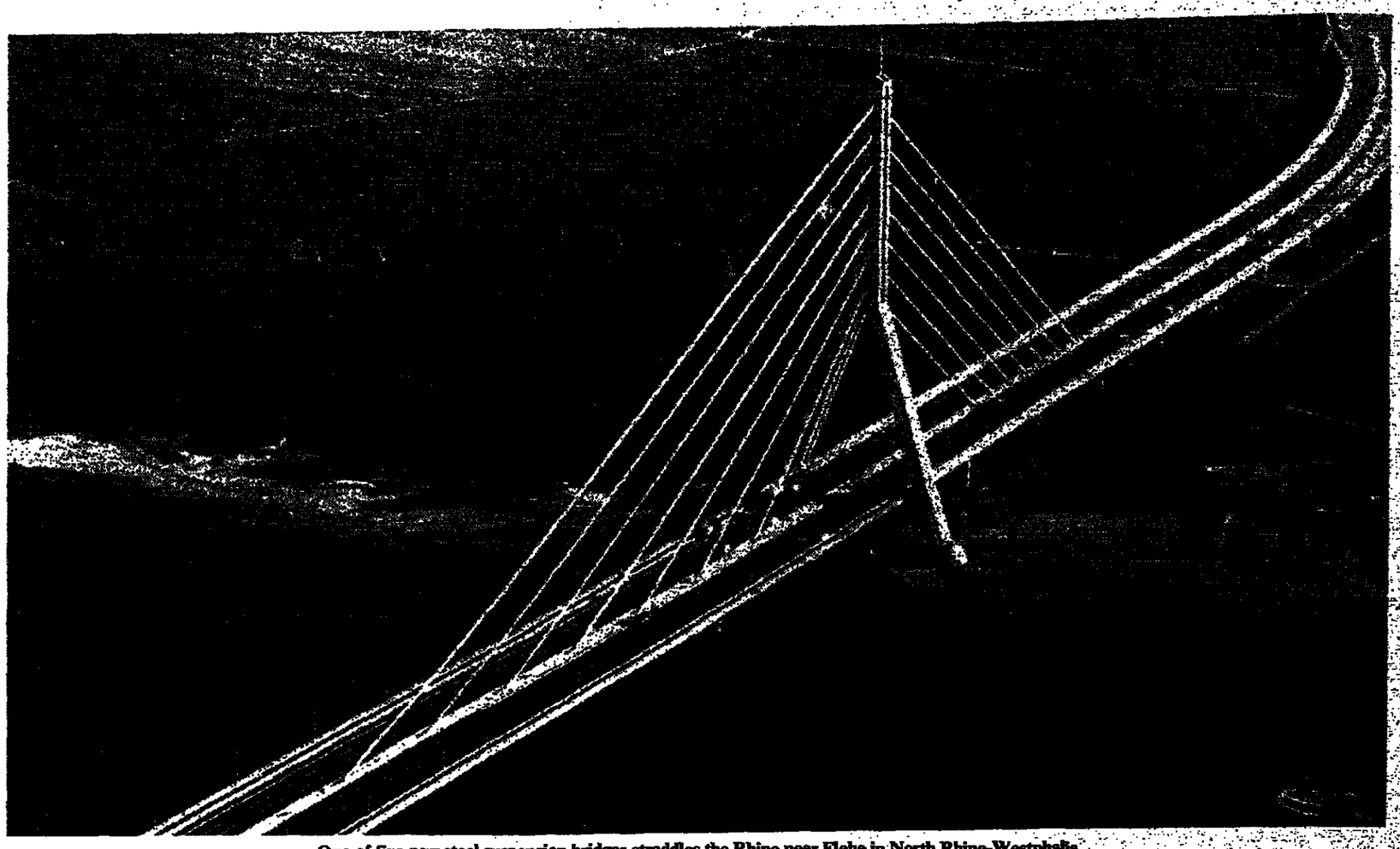
£ Sterling: 1.18675 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, APRIL, 1980



One of five new steel suspension bridges straddles the Rhine near Flehe in North Rhine-Westphalia.

German Technology — 1980

Part One

Economic Miracle of Postwar Years Begins to Show Signs of Slowing

By Andrew Hargrave

BONN (IHT) — West Germany's economic performance, often considered a postwar miracle, shows signs of slowing down.

After last year's satisfactory 4.4 percent growth in the gross social product, this year's increase is generally predicted at a more modest 2.5 percent. And ministers, industrialists and economic research institutes fear a further slowing as the 1980s progress.

This may result from factors beyond West Germany's control: economic stagnation in the advanced industrial world, combined with inflation; the escalating prices, growing scarcity and uncertainty of supplies in the energy sector; and increasing competitive pressures from advanced industrial countries and newly industrialized nations alike.

The fear of inflation has haunted Germans ever since the financial crisis after World War I. The present rate of inflation, is — at about 5 percent — among the lowest in the world. The question is, how long can the economy avoid "infection" from the United States, Britain, France and Italy, where the rate is fast approaching 20 percent?

Energy is an even bigger worry. The price of imported crude oil, on which the country depends for more than 95 percent of its needs, has doubled in the past year, pulling up the prices of other fuels — including natural gas, of which West Germany imports almost two-thirds of its requirements. These two major fuel sources together provided 67 percent of the country's primary energy last year. Efforts to reduce dependence on imports since the 1973 explosion in prices have not changed the pattern much. At the same time, however, there is a close relationship between economic growth and energy consumption. The expected slowing of economic growth in the early 1980s may also delay the feared bottleneck in energy supply.

The statistics conceal some significant movements in the energy structure. The increase in the share of gas indicates a preference for using "friendly" and safe supplies from the neighboring Netherlands as well as from the considerable gas fields in northern Germany. Oil imports are coming increasingly from the North Sea (mainly the British sector) to replace Middle East supplies, particularly those from Iran. More marginally, but still significantly, the decline in domestic hard coal production has been halted, and increased attention is being paid to making better use of the substantial indigenous soft coal deposits.

Nevertheless, the doubling of oil prices during the past year resulted in West Germany's first balance-of-payments deficit since 1965 and, according to Rolf Sammet, chief executive of Hoechst (one of the world's five biggest chemical concerns, three of which are German), last year's deficit of 9 billion Deutsche marks may well rise to DM 20 billion this year.

Mr. Sammet also spoke authoritatively about the strong inflationary effect of the oil price rise. (The West German chemical industry, absorbing 12 percent of the country's primary energy, is the largest single consumer.) He reckoned that imports cost the country an extra 18 percent last year, imposing an additional burden of 3 percent on the gross social product.

The federal government is well aware of the energy problem. The minister of research and technology, Volker Hauff, underlining the contribution to be made by the annual Hanover Fair to public awareness of the energy problem, stressed the priority given by the government to energy research. In 1972-79, he said, the government spent DM 10 billion for this purpose, and it is planning to spend a similar amount in 1980-83.

There can be no question of underestimating the importance of the way the government, private industry and scientific institutions are using technology in combating the energy crisis. But it must also be said that this has not eradicated resistance to extending the country's network of nuclear power stations. The low share of nuclear power in total energy as well as in electricity supplies (13 percent last year) is due to the fact that no new station has been approved for five years, and work on two is at a standstill. Nuclear power is expected to contribute more than half of the country's planned 40,000 megawatt capacity by 1990.

Beset by the energy problem and the comparative lack of other important raw materials, the growing current account deficit and the inflationary virus spreading from Western trading partners and rivals, the Germans are fighting back with industrial and financial discipline, improved use of plant and machinery and, not least, input of technology, self-generated or adopted.

The central Bundesbank hopes that the curb on the growth of the money supply, combined with what for West Germany are high interest rates (a minimum lending rate of 7 percent, 8½ percent for discounting bills of exchange) should keep inflation in check. And while productivity growth has slowed somewhat, it still is ahead of most of its main rivals with the exception of Japan and, at times, France.

LABOR PRODUCTIVITY IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1961-79

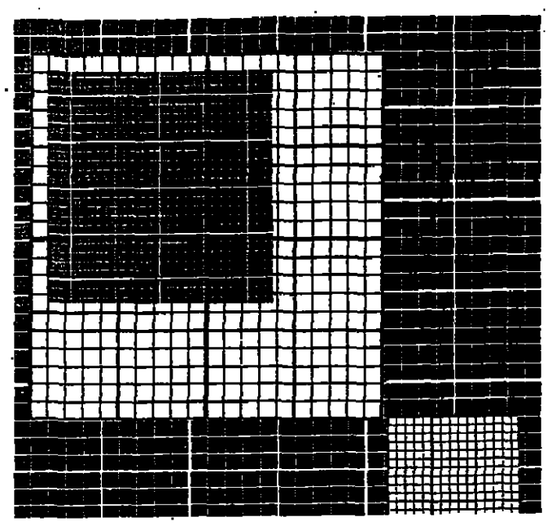
Average annual % change over certain periods

Period	Germany	US	France	UK	Japan	Belg.	Holl.
1961-64	+4.3	+3.8	+5.0	+2.4	+10.6	+4.2	+3.1
1965-69	+4.7	+1.9	+4.5	+2.5	+9.3	+3.9	+4.3
1970-73	+4.1	+1.4	+4.9	+3.6	+7.9	+5.2	+4.8
1974-79*	+3.1	+0.1	+3.2	+0.8	+3.4	+2.5	+2.4
1979*	+3.1	—1.0	+2.5	+0.2	+4.7	+2.7	+2.4

* Partly estimated

A further factor influencing West Germany's financial and economic equilibrium is the rising pressure of competition not only from its advanced industrial rivals but also from newly industrialized and developing countries. It is the legacy of the strong Deutsche mark, a relative lack of domestic raw materials, and high wage costs. Corporations have partly countered by investing abroad; the total is estimated at well over DM 65 billion — exceeding foreign investment in Germany, a comparatively re-

(Continued on Page 8S)



21 Billion D-Marks Spent on R&D in '79

BONN (IHT) — More than 21 billion Deutsche marks were spent in the West German business sector on research and development last year, all but about 22 percent coming from the resources of private enterprise.

Industry employs about 190,000 skilled workers whose salaries amount to almost 60 percent of all expenditure. Only in Japan, among the major industrial countries, is the state contribution to such work lower than in the federal republic.

Expenditure on research and development has escalated since the mid-1960s. It increased almost four-fold in money terms between 1965 and 1977.

They were, in order of increased sales growth, chemicals (4.7 percent on R&D), the automotive industry (5.7 percent), instrument manufacture and optics (4.9 percent), engineering (3 percent) and electrical/electronics (6.4 percent).

Of the remaining two, crude oil processing is an industry dominated by transnational corporations that carry out their research nearer the home base, such as the United States, Britain and the Netherlands, while timber processing is a relatively small-scale industry.

With aerospace, largely funded by the state, the five industries are responsible for well over 85 percent of all industrial research and development in West Germany. Three — chemicals, electrical/electronics and the automotive industry — alone account for about 70 percent. These three, with engineering, are also responsible for about two-thirds of West Germany's exports, a vital factor in the struggle against further threatening increases in the country's balance-of-payments deficit.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE BY BUSINESS

Industry	Year — Expenditure in DM Billion			
	1965	1969	1973	1977
Energy, mining	0.12	0.13	0.23	0.71
Chemicals	1.25	2.04	2.90	4.46
Engineering	0.36	0.55	1.39	1.77
Auto/trucks/buses	0.45	1.13	1.46	2.03
Aerospace	0.21	0.58	1.18	1.23
Electrical/electronics	1.14	1.90	2.94	4.46
Others	0.90	1.06	1.68	2.45
TOTAL	4.43	7.39	11.76	17.23
of which manufacturing industry	4.21	7.08	11.21	16.05

(Table compiled by the German Science Foundation)

Research and development expenditure is biggest in the two major science-based industries — chemicals and electrical/electronics — but growth rates over the period indicate well-above-average increases in engineering and the automotive industry (through greater use of automation and automated processes, both in manufacturing and incorporated in the vehicles themselves) and in the relatively smaller but highly research-oriented aerospace industry as well.

Pressure to Compete

Pressure to spend on R&D arises from fierce foreign and domestic competition and from the accelerating progress of technology itself. This is evident from measuring expenditure as a percentage of sales.

To use science foundation figures again, the seven fastest growing industries between 1970-76 included five of the biggest R&D spenders.

Smaller Companies

In recent years the federal government and private industry have turned their attention to small and medium-size companies. An analysis of 3,400 companies of all sizes regarding their planned investment in 1976-80 has shown the relative inability of smaller companies to spare cash and manpower on development.

The two largest R&D spenders, chemicals and electrical/electronics, are dominated by large, highly capi-

Continued on Page 8S)

Hanover Fair: International 'Ideas Exchange'

HANOVER (IHT) — The Hanover Fair is one of the major events in the world's exhibition calendar.

With an expected half-million visitors viewing the 5,500 stands — a quarter of them manned by foreign exhibitors from 40 countries — it is probably the most comprehensive "ideas exchange" to be experienced anywhere.

For ideas are the principal commodity at this fair, with the application of a wide range of technologies to an even wider range of products. Whether this profusion influences the buyer's mind is arguable. But the organizers obviously believe it does.

Claus Groth, the exhibition company's 43 year-old new chief executive, goes out of his way to emphasize flexibility of approach. "The fair has been changing over the past few years and will keep changing," he said. "We are in constant touch with our customers, advisers and trade associations and their wishes are always being carefully considered."

Demand Seen

But Mr. Groth insists that there is as great a demand for an integrated, multibranch technological fair as ever. "The fair," he said, "must reflect the market in an age of fierce competition and rapid technological advance."

With warnings of an energy crisis being sounded by oil-producing as well as the oil-consuming countries the centerpiece of this year's Hanover Fair is appropriately called "Energy 80." It is devoted to the conservation and replacement of oil of which West Germany imports more than 95 percent.

Commenting on "Energy 80," the minister for research and technology, Volker Hauff, has outlined some of the measures the government, industry and ordinary people are taking in that direction and the much greater potential that may derive from the sensible use of energy in home, office and factory heating, district heating and transport.

At the same time Mr. Hauff also re-emphasized the need for new, indigenous energy sources which could, in part, replace oil. "We cannot afford to neglect alternative energy resources, certainly not nuclear energy; nor such alternatives that currently offer only marginal contributions to meet our overall energy demand."

Warning on Delay

He warned of any delay that might lead to a long-term deterioration in the energy situation. "Saving energy is not a once-and-for-all move but a continuing task," he said. "The Hanover Fair, in displaying what is new in the energy field, what already has a market appeal and what is still in need of development, performs a very useful function as a bridge between research and development on the one hand and the application of their results on the other."

Mr. Hauff's ministry sponsors a display stand on the objectives and key points of energy research. Trade associations and individual concerns show a series of energy-saving appliances such as waste heat use, sun roofs and heat pumps, as well as safety in nuclear energy, district heating systems and devices for a sensible relationship between energy production and use and the environment.

Another equally important feature of the Hanover Fair is "CeBIT," the office and information systems show which has attracted close on 1,000 exhibitors. There is this year a

Smaller Companies

much stronger presence of overseas concerns. For example, the United States is represented by 20 companies compared with 11 last year in addition to more than 40 indirectly represented; plus the many German associates and subsidiaries of U.S. concerns. Japanese representation has also increased.

The growing interest in this aspect of the fair (which may indeed lead to changes in the structure of the exhibition itself) reflects the continuing 8 to 10 percent annual growth rate in office electronics and information systems, which is way above the sluggish overall economic growth rates in the advanced industrial world.

It is also significant that the majority of the expected visitors and specialist buyers to CeBIT are likely to be from smaller companies, those employing fewer than 500 people. For data processing is no longer limited to the giants. The steep fall in the prices of electronic devices and systems combined with a widening choice of applications offers medium-sized or even small companies an opportunity to reduce costs and simplify their operations at a relatively modest expense.

There are many new items on offer. West Germany does not yet have a public teletext system (the electronic newspaper) which is only at the testing stage, but visitors will be able to view it at Hanover. They will also have a chance of trying out several word processing devices (including the automatic translator) which are to present a serious future challenge to the typewriter as well as to the teleprinter — both on show at Hanover, with several new models.

They will see the way the microprocessor steers and controls a vast range of devices, from postal sorting to copying and storing information, from terminals controlled by a central computer to a network of instruments controlled from a central source.

There is indeed a special show at the fair which displays a variety of examples of how microelectronics may be applied in public transport, automobiles, aerospace, medicine, in the home and in leisure, energy (including energy saving), in measuring, testing and regulating instruments.

The application of microelectronics is incorporated in the traditional, and still very substantial, engineering and electrical sections of the fair as well, from machine tools and plant to electrical generation and transmission.

There are more than a score of conferences and seminars to be held during the fair. One of the most interesting of these is the three-day research and technology conference (for the first time at the fair) which is designed as a dialogue between exhibitors and visitors on the subject of innovation.

Inquiries among the 75,000 technically qualified visitors at last year's fair have already ascertained that as many as 62 percent of them had found something interesting and stimulating for their business in the Research and Technology Hall. What is more, another inquiry has found that around half of visitors came from companies employing fewer than 500 people.

This year's show divides into three major groupings: results of basic scientific research; applied research and technology; and services for research and technology transfer, including contract research, patents, innovation advisory services, promotion of research and documentation.

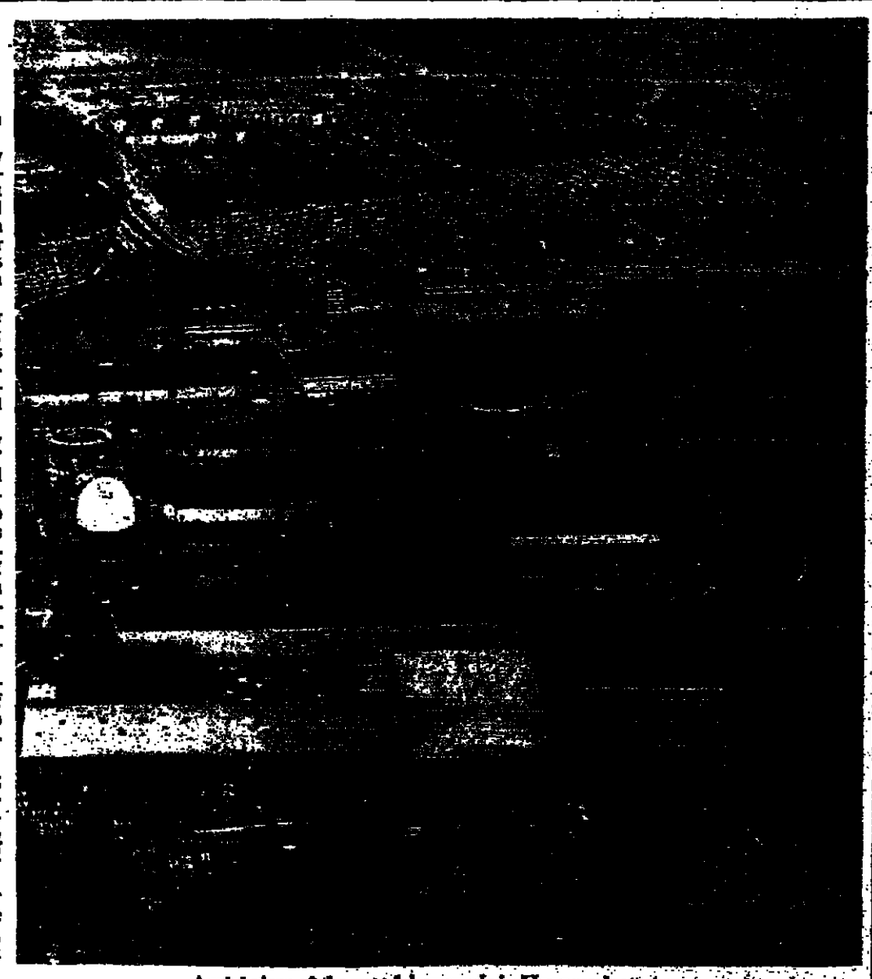
The fair also will have the first of a new series of shows entitled "partner countries." Each year a newly industrialized country will have the opportunity of displaying its technical skills as well as its potential. It is no surprise that the country launching the series is Brazil (represented by more than 120 companies) which has not only produced some of the most explosive economic growth rates in the 1960s and 70s, but is also a favorite manufacturing location for some of West Germany's most powerful engineering, electrical, automotive and chemical concerns.

One notable gap may nevertheless be mentioned. Although data processing in many of its aspects is a major feature of the fair, no place has as yet been found for the mainframe, central computer itself.

However, just as aerospace is now claiming a fair to itself (immediately after the big exhibition), it is just possible that sometime, perhaps in the not too distant future, the missing mosaic in the electronics show will also find its place.

As Mr. Groth has observed, the Hanover Fair lives by its customers and reflects the demand of the market place. Computers are, after all, increasingly central to the market place of the 1980s.

—A.H.



Aerial view of the vast fairgrounds in Hanover last year.

R&D Gets More Public Money

— By Andrew Hargrave —

BONN (IHT) — Federal and state government spending on research and development has grown much faster than the social product in recent years.

Last year the federal government's contribution increased by 12 percent to more than 11 billion Deutsche Marks, of which the Ministry for Research and Development accounted for more than half. In the 10 years up to 1979, government expenditure on science and research has almost exactly tripled. This, according to the research and technology minister, Volker Hauff, reflects the high priority it enjoys among government policies.

Mr. Hauff also asserted that, with nearly 2.2 percent of the gross social product spent on research and development, West Germany is among the principal scientific nations of the world.

Expenditure on research and development in West Germany from all sources was estimated at DM 33.7 billion last year, of which about half came from private enterprise. About two-thirds — just over DM 21 billion — was spent in the business sector, with private enterprise accounting for 78.2 percent. Of the rest, research institutes claimed about a fifth and universities nearly a sixth. Their financing came, although by no means exclusively, from federal and state sources. Especially in the case of institutes, fees earned from contracts have played a significant role in their budgets.

After the Ministry for Research and Development, the Ministry of Defense, with around a fifth, was the next largest research spender. But the biggest increase — almost doubling the 1978 figure — was recorded by the Ministry of Economics, mainly due to its new measures of promoting innovation and development at small and medium-size companies.

Research and development support for smaller companies is estimated to have amounted to more than DM 600 million last year, more than six times the 1972 figure. Half this sum came from the Ministry of Economics in the form of subsidies for personnel, buildings, patents, licenses, the introduction of new products, access to scientific information, subsidies for contracts placed with institutions, and tax concessions.

The Deutsche Wagnisfinanzierungsgesellschaft, a financial institution backed by the federal government and several major banks, has had its capital available to smaller firms for innovative, high-risk, long-term projects raised to DM 30 million during the past year.

The Ministry for Research and Development's proposed expenditure this year is DM 6.175 billion, an 8.2 percent increase over last year. About 45 percent of it is earmarked for the support of scientific and international institutions, leaving DM 3.3 billion for the promotion of research and development projects. Of this West German business is expected to receive support to the tune of about DM 2.3 billion, or 70 percent. (This is less, incidentally, than the DM 2.7 billion spent by the electrical/electronics concern, Siemens, in 1978-79, more than 90 percent of which was self-financed.)

The 13 major research institutions account for more than a quarter (about DM 1.6 billion) of the ministry's budget for this year. The significance of the energy problem is underlined by the allocation of almost DM 1.5 billion, or more than one-third of the budget. As Hauff told a press conference, expenditure on energy research should reach DM 10 billion in the next four years.

Energy is the source of much controversy in the federal republic. The argument over nuclear power stations has halted new power station approvals for five years. To set public anxiety at rest, the federal government brought in legislation to make approval for nuclear installations dependent from 1985 on locations for atomic reprocessing and waste disposal being previously agreed to by the authorities concerned. (The political argument over such a location temporarily ruled out the government's own waste disposal choice of Gorleben, in Lower Saxony.)

The pressure has recently been growing — and not only from the nuclear industry but also from industry in general, concerned about adequate energy — for the nuclear power station program to be resumed.

Probably as a result of such pressure, the state administration of Hessen recently offered a home for reprocessing and atomic waste disposal, a decision that brought fierce response from environmental groups and from state Economics Minister Heinz Karry's Free Democrat (Liberal) Party. Further moves to seek interim waste disposal grounds are also afoot, and it may be of some significance that a Lower Saxony district court (which includes Gorleben) recently agreed to grant permission for such an interim waste disposal site.

Controversy also surrounds the issue of coal refining, on which the federal government intends to spend DM 13 billion on 14 projects throughout the 1980s and early 1990s. The proposal to divert 12 million tons of hard coal and 10 million tons of soft coal — all the proposed increases in output and more — to the production of such things as synthetic natural gas, gasoline and chemical feedstock, in order to save imports of crude oil and gas, has evoked a mixed response from the main users, who are already complaining about the high price of coal-based electricity.

Rolf Sammet, chief executive of the Hoechst chemical concern, estimates that to replace 15 million tons of crude oil, just 10 percent of West Germany's current oil requirement, would take 23 million tons of hard coal, or more than a quarter of the entire present coal output. Replacing 10 percent of the present gasoline and chemical naphtha needs by liquefied coal would require 45 million tons of coal, five times the present government-imposed limit on coal imports, he calculated.

This restriction on imports is one of the main bones of contention that West German industry and some Christian Democrat state administrations have with the federal government.

Despite its ambitious plans, the government is also being assailed for dragging its feet over the coal gasification program. So far four pilot projects have been approved, not including Krupp-Koppers, a subsidiary of the Krupp steel concern, which has clinched a large Polish order for a coal gasification plant. Krupp argues that its process deserves more attention from the authorities than it has so far received.

Germans, including leaders of industry and commerce, on the whole appreciate that energy is expensive and may soon become scarce. This would hit a country like resource-poor West Germany especially hard. But it is the cost and time-scale of using indigenous resources — including renewable ones — that feeds the debate, which shows no signs of abating.

Lasers and Glass Fibers Alter Optic Techniques

FRANKFURT (IHT) — The introduction of lasers, glass fibers and new artificial materials has profoundly influenced West Germany's optics industry.

The country was one of the pioneers in both microscopy and astronomy. Zeiss of Jena (now functioning at both sides of the German divide) was founded 134 years ago with the microscope as its main product.

Optics has now penetrated many industrial branches, especially for measuring and testing instruments. It is used in medicine as a diagnostic as well as a surgical tool; in aerospace as well as in an immense variety of applications in the original fields of astronomy and microscopy.

Carl Zeiss, with headquarters at Oberkochen in West Germany, still retains a strong interest in the optical telescope and is at present testing what is called an "azimuth mounting." This enables optical telescopes of ever larger sizes yet of consultant accuracy to be built following the successful introduction of the mounting in radio telescopes. Such telescopes may have mirrors of over 15 meters in diameter, yet have the accuracy of much smaller ones.

Zeiss is one of the main suppliers to the new Calar Alto astronomy center in southern Spain. It houses a number of telescopes from West Germany as well as from Spain, the newest and biggest of which, a 3.5-meter instrument, is due to leave the Oberkochen works late next year. "When it is put into operation, the astronomers of the Federal Republic of Germany will have tools for their work which can face any competition," said Prof. Hans Elsasser, of the Max Planck Institute of Astronomy, in the Zeiss house journal.

Aspheric (nonspherical) optics are being used in purely scientific investigations but also in the very practical fields of shaping and polishing "optically smooth" surfaces. These are a significant feature of modern engineering, energy (nuclear fusion), and testing and measuring instruments.

The Zeiss journal quotes one of its own scientists as saying that were it not for the cost, optical designers would prefer to use aspherics exclusively, if only for its much higher accuracy.

Optical instrument manufacture is still the larger part of the business of the Wetzlar firm of Ernst Leitz, regarded as one of the pioneers in quantitative microscopy. (However, 40 percent of its sales are now in the field of photography, binoculars and projectors. It started the manufacture of the Leica camera 55 years ago).

Its new products for testing and measuring include a combination of optics, precision engineering and electronics, including the use of computers to achieve high accuracy in evaluating tiny objects and particles.

A new field of optics in which Siemens is increasingly engaged is optical fibers, which are at present being tested by the Federal Post Office as a future replacement for copper cables in the telephone network.

The market in optical fibers is at present relatively small — it is estimated at only just over $10 million worldwide — but it is predicted to grow sixfold by 1987 and increase by anything up to 17 times by 1992, replacing wires and cables in buildings of all kinds in addition to its widespread use in telecommunications.

Semiconductor light-emitting laser diodes are used in optical fibers, in calculator and watch displays, and for a variety of military and civil communications purposes. German companies are engaged in all three main areas of this fast expanding business.

—A.H.

Long-Term Financial Outlook

Investing in Technology Presumes Risk

BONN — Reconciling the business potential of excursions into high technology with the risk attached to any long-term innovative project has been one of the dilemmas facing the West German financial community. Most of the country's top businessmen would agree that technology is essential to maintain the competitive efficiency of industry on which the country's prosperity depends.

But most of them also maintain that, apart from special cases such as the aerospace industry, the financing of technological enterprise must be on the same basis as that of any other type of industry. The risks and potential rewards have to be balanced somehow.

Hans Friderichs, the former federal economics minister and now spokesman for the Dresdner Bank, believes that financing technology can be met by the banks only "to a limited degree." The banks have joined the federal government in underwriting 75 percent of the risks being taken by the Deutsche Wagnisfinanzierungsgesellschaft (Association for Financing Enterprise) to the tune of 30 million Deutsche marks.

Individual loans and contributions to equity capital range from DM 200,000 to DM 2 million. Support of another kind provides for overdrafts as well as taking up to 50 percent of long-term risk ventures within the so-called beteiligungsgesellschaften (partnership associations). The advantage of the latter for the innovator is that he may reclaim the equity — and consequently buy back independence — as soon as benefits from the infusion of fresh capital enables him to do so.

Overdrafts

Some of the most asset-rich members of the West German banking community are the landesbanken (state banks), which have a threefold purpose. They act as bankers and financial advisers to the state administration (including provision of finance for regional development) and as savings banks. But they also perform the function of a normal commercial bank, often at an international level, with foreign branches.

Thus, in providing venture capital for long-term, technologically oriented projects, the functions of aiding regional development and of supporting technological progress may coalesce.

In Lower Saxony, for example the Norddeutsche Landesbank (Nord LB) transacted a respectable DM 43-billion-worth of business last year, of which as much as 55 percent was devoted to long-term financing, a quarter of it in the energy sector.

Certain of West Germany's leading public utilities operate in or adjoining Lower Saxony, and some of the credits for building power stations — including the very capital-intensive nuclear ones — as well as ensuring better utilization of scarce resources such as crude oil, gas, hard and soft coal are provided by the Nord LB alone or on a consortial basis with other banks.

The fact that Lower Saxony possesses almost all the country's proven domestic gas reserves and 88 percent of its domestic oil deposits places Nord LB in a strategic position, chief executive Adolf Kracht said. The state also has considerable land areas for sugar beet production. Sugar beet can be refined into ethanol, which, mixed with gasoline, could reduce oil imports, albeit only marginally. Being a coastal state, Lower Saxony could also serve as a testing ground for the wave and tidal power potential of the North Sea. The same applies to wind energy: Wind converters in use in the coastal areas of Denmark are an example of the potential of this renewable source of energy.

Mr. Kracht shares the view of the Lower Saxony administration that a major coal conversion program (gasification/liquefication) depends on stepping up coal imports. Hence his recent visits to East Germany, Poland and South Africa as a member of purchasing groups arranging or discussing long-term contracts.

Other discussions included a possible DM 200-million credit facility to Poland, which would include technology transfer as well as hardware to be provided by leading West German concerns.

At home, Nord LB is involved in regional development projects, such as the direct-reduction steelmill being built at Emden jointly by the Norwegian Ferrostaal and the German Korf groups. The bank also has its own business analysis department to advise mainly smaller companies with insufficient expertise in assessing the viability of long-term technology-based projects.

The importance of this particular facility is underlined by the Christian Democratic state administration's policy to "help those who help themselves."

The state economics minister, Birgit Breuel, is no believer in long-term subsidies and prefers that finance arrangements be scaled down as projects progress. Much more, she emphasizes the need for strengthening the effectiveness of research and development facilities, introducing new ones where necessary and improving technology transfer and cooperation between research institutions and private enterprise, especially for smaller companies.

In this context, she said, she has found office systems, energy technology, district heating, rubber and deep sea technology as the most interesting fields for the future. (Lower Saxony has already offered locations for pilot coal refining plants).

The relationship between Nord LB and the Hanover Fair company is a long-standing and very close one. The chairman of the bank, the finance minister of Lower Saxony, Walther Leisler Kiep, is also chairman of the exhibition company's supervisory board. Accompanied among others by chief executive Claus Groth and Mr. Kracht, Mr. Kiep has made several visits abroad during the past year to publicize the fair.

(There is also a "special relationship" between the chief executives of the fair and Nord LB. Both hail from the Ruhr city of Duesseldorf, where Mr. Groth was a member of the local exhibition company's management board and Mr. Kracht an executive of the Ruhr state bank, the Westdeutsche Landesbank. Both in their 40s, they belong to the younger generation of managers, which may also be of some significance in their attitudes to business.)

A considerable help for the potential outside investor in Lower Saxony could be the computer-designed "profiles" of individual locations, which help potential investors and the bank to appraise the profit and risk of any project.

—A.H.



The skies: often the scene of sporting achievements.

Parachutists plunging to earth from tremendous heights – over 30,000 feet is the record. Free-falling at a speed of 125 m.p.h. The greater the height from which man dares to jump, the greater is the physical strain on his body. He has only just enough air to breathe. The temperature increases rapidly – from –56°C six miles up to +15°C near the ground. The jumper's face becomes covered with ice. His crash helmet presses on his cervical vertebrae. And when the parachute opens, the strain on his body is enormous. Jumping from the clouds is a challenge to man's powers of physical endurance. And to the materials that protect him and give him confidence. Bayer helps in meeting this challenge. With products that stand up to the severest service conditions.

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Bayer thinks of tomorrow – today.

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KW 2186 F

Engineering Sales Lead the Rest of World

By Andrew Hargrave

FRANKFURT (IHT) — Engineering, while no longer the industry commanding the largest sales and output in West Germany, is still one of the big three in manufacturing, with sales well over DM 100 billion a year.

At the beginning of the 1970s, engineering led the list, ahead of chemicals and motor vehicles. In 1978, though representing an unchanged 10.5 percent of the country's manufacturing sales, engineering with an aggregate turnover of DM 105.3 billion was third after motor vehicles (DM 114.8 billion) and chemicals (DM 110.6 billion).

At the same time, West Germany boasts the largest world sales in engineering, having overtaken the United States in 1977.

Indeed, in 1978 more than half the industry's sales were in exports compared with only 43 percent in 1970. This was still lower than the peak 60 percent achieved in 1974, in the aftermath of the oil price explosion.

However, during the past decade there has been a fundamental change in the structure of German engineering exports. It concerns a branch of the industry (large plant) where exports outsell home sales by more than three to one and where new orders show an even greater gap in favor of exports.

In 1978, Iran was by far the federal republic's largest customer for large plant (including nuclear power stations), responsible for more than a quarter of all the new orders (in value) that year. The next four largest customers were China, the Soviet Union, Saudi Arabia and Brazil in that order, with even the last-mentioned ordering substantially more than the whole European Community.

The financial risk in such a shift in the industry's export pattern has always been there. But it became patently obvious after last year's Islamic Revolution in Iran, which alone is estimated to have cost West German manufacturing industry as a whole around DM 8 billionn in canceled or abandoned work.

Dr. Kurt Spiller, a member of Mannesmann-Demag's management board, has put it graphically thus: "In the last 10 years, the share of developing countries (including those of OPEC) in the exports of large engineering plant rose from 20 percent to 50 peracent and those of Socialist (state trading) countries to 30 percent.

"These shifts in our markets have more than just geographical significance," says Dr. Spiller. "They have also re-defined the quality of market conditions: for there is, of course, a difference between delivering a steelworks to an industrialized country like France where we have known the market for years or delivering the same steelworks to countries such as Algeria, Iran, Nigeria, Venezuela or the People's Republic of China."

Market Shifts

Moreover some of these countries, including certain oil producers, have been piling up international debts (not to speak of the implications of a political upheaval such as Iran) while the size and cost of the average single plant had more than doubled. At the same time, Germany's traditional markets have become less important.

This, says Dr. Spiller, is partly the result of declining manufacturing investment in the advanced industrial nations, and partly to an increasing proportion of that lower investment going not into expansion, but into replacement and rationalisation.

West Germany itself is an outstanding example of this trend.

According to the chief executive of Gutehoffnungshuette (GHH), Dr. Manfred Lennings, in 1970 more than 45 percent of manufacturing industry's capital investment went into expansion. In 1976-79, that proportion fell to just 20 percent.

Another Aspect

Another aspect of the same problem is the deaclining share of manufacturing industry as a whole in the country's aggregate capital investment. In 1970 it represented 25.5 percent of the total. By last year it had declined to under 18 percent.

Yet Dr. Lennings doubts whether manufacturing industry has lost its significance even in an increasingly "service-oriented" society. The added value produced has not changed a great deal in the past 20 years and is still slightly over half the national total.

However, he argues, even though there had been little structural change in the economy as a whole, significant changes have occurred within manufacturing industry itself. Unchanged added value alongside declining investment means a gradual wasting of capital assets.

West German executives blame the erosion in the industry's competitive edge partly on the rising value of the Deutsche mark.

They cite the U.S. dollar as an example: it has declined to less than half its DM value in a decade and, consequently, more than doubled the price of German products. The decline in the French franc has had similar results: the price of German exports has risen steeply over the same period while the price of French machinery has dropped by more than 50 percent in marks.

The currency changes coupled with rising wages and fringe benefits has made Germany a high-cost country.

Since 1978, inflation has, of course, taken off in some countries, particularly in Italy, the United States and Britain, in all of which the annual rate is approaching 20 percent while in West Germany it is still around 5 percent.

Lower Wages

However, the high value of the mark is increasingly forcing plant manufacturers to transfer part of the work on export orders, including subassemblies, to locations where wages are considerably lower. Moreover, some of these "newly industrialized countries," notably Spain, India, Brazil, Mexico, Singapore, Taiwan and South Korea have themselves become formidable competitors for export markets.

So, West German executives fear, the time is rapidly approaching when quality, reliability and service will no longer be sufficient to outweigh the price advantage offered by those and other low-cost competitors.

It should be noted, though, that notwithstanding currency changes, high labor costs, growing competition and increased financial risks in the new export markets, the West German engineering industry still managed to export over half its output last year and exceed imports in engineering products by a ratio of more than three to one. Furthermore, the year ended with the order book up by an above-average 8 percent, although within this total the value of domestic orders rose uncharacteristically by more (11 percent) than export orders which increased by only 5 percent.

It is in the longer term that the fears of executives, particularly in the area of technology-transfer to customers in less developed areas of the world, may be justified. The argument that a country can maintain its technological excellence by exporting technology rather than products containing that technology is dismissed as a "dangerous illusion" by some executives.

"The problem of technology is less in conceiving an idea than in executing it," said one. "Without a sound domestic manufacturing base, there can be no continuing export of ideas: for no one can design plant and machinery that function perfectly without having their practical application constantly before his eyes and without experiencing the drawing being slowly transformed into machinery of iron and steel."

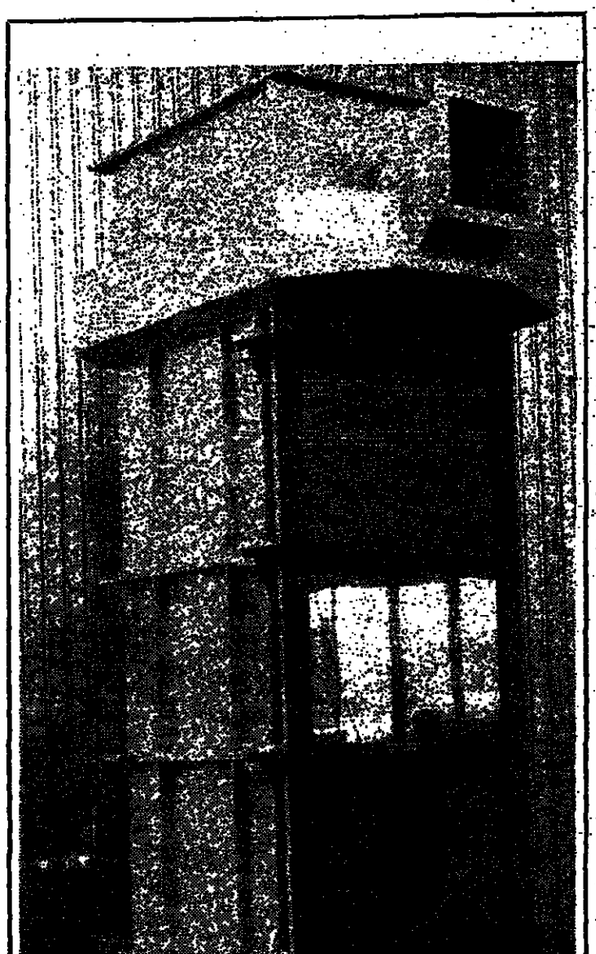
New Danger

There is yet another danger to West Germany maintaining high exports of plant and machinery to the new, expanding markets in the less developed world. Dr. Theodor Messing, spokesman for the Plant Manufacturers Study Group, has estimated that for every DM 1 billion addition to the export order book, the recipient has to send 1,000 engineers, technicians and others to location. The DM 12 billion booked by West German manufacturers of large plant in 1978 consequently means sending 12,000 of these people abroad.

This is happening at a time when even high salaries are insufficient to spend years of their lives (often under difficult conditions) abroad. At a time when the number of engineers, including skilled workers, is on the decline (as it is in many other advanced industrial countries.)

"We are still living on the technological credibility of previous generations," said the executive, concerned that the time may come when the export of ideas turns into a "clearance sale."

He added, however, that now that the danger has been generally recognized in the capital goods industry — in engineering in particular — higher recruitment through increased educational opportunities should enable the industry retaining its top international position in the 1980s.



Krupp/Buckau

Water purification equipment manufactured by Krupp subsidiary, Buckau R. Wolf of Grevenbroich.

Electronics Industry Faces Competition

FRANKFURT (IHT) — The West German electrical industry faces increasing competition not only in the tough international market but also in the domestic one.

Last year, turnover of the industry nudged for the first time the DM 100 billion mark, fully 35 percent of which accounted for exports. It recorded an above-average increase of nearly 6 percent (compared with the 4.4 percent rise in the gross social product).

Exports however increased by only 4.6 percent while imports rose by a hefty 22.4 percent. The corresponding figures in 1978 were 6.5 percent and 15.1 percent respectively, thus showing a trend which has resulted in exports exceeding imports only by a ratio of 1.5 to 1 instead of the 2-to-1 ratio experienced as recently as 1976.

It is an industry with a very high technology content. Consequently research and development expenditure is high, amounting to between 5 and 6 percent of turnover. (Some of the major companies are spending even more: almost 10 percent by Siemens and the 7 percent by AEG Telefunken in spite of troubles).

Fast Pace

Apart from the pressure of world competition, the pace of innovation, too, forces the industry to spend more on R&D. Electronics comprised about one-fifth of the industry's output in 1950-55. Its share rose to 28 percent by 1960-65 and already in 1976 it was around 40 percent. For a market leader like Siemens it has meant that almost half the products sold last year were less than five years old. For the industry as a whole, about 40 percent of sales consisted of products less than 10 years old already in 1977.

Consumer electronics, such as television and radio sets, refrigerators, washing machines, etc. are often in the limelight because of their popular appeal and effect on prices in general. And although West Germany is still (at DM 21.4 billion last year) the largest European producer of appliances, it amounts to less than 25 percent of the industry's output.

The dominating sector is capital goods which, at DM 50 billion last year, took up 60 percent of production. Indeed equipment for power generation, at almost DM 23 billion (or 27 percent of the industry's output) exceeded consumer appliances considerably in spite of the slowdown in the electricity generation program, of nuclear stations in particular.

The fastest growing sectors of the industry are the smaller ones, such as measuring and testing equipment, communications (both telecommunications and information systems) all of which benefit increasingly from "electronication," including the fast-expanding use of microprocessors for steering and control and computers as a major tool.

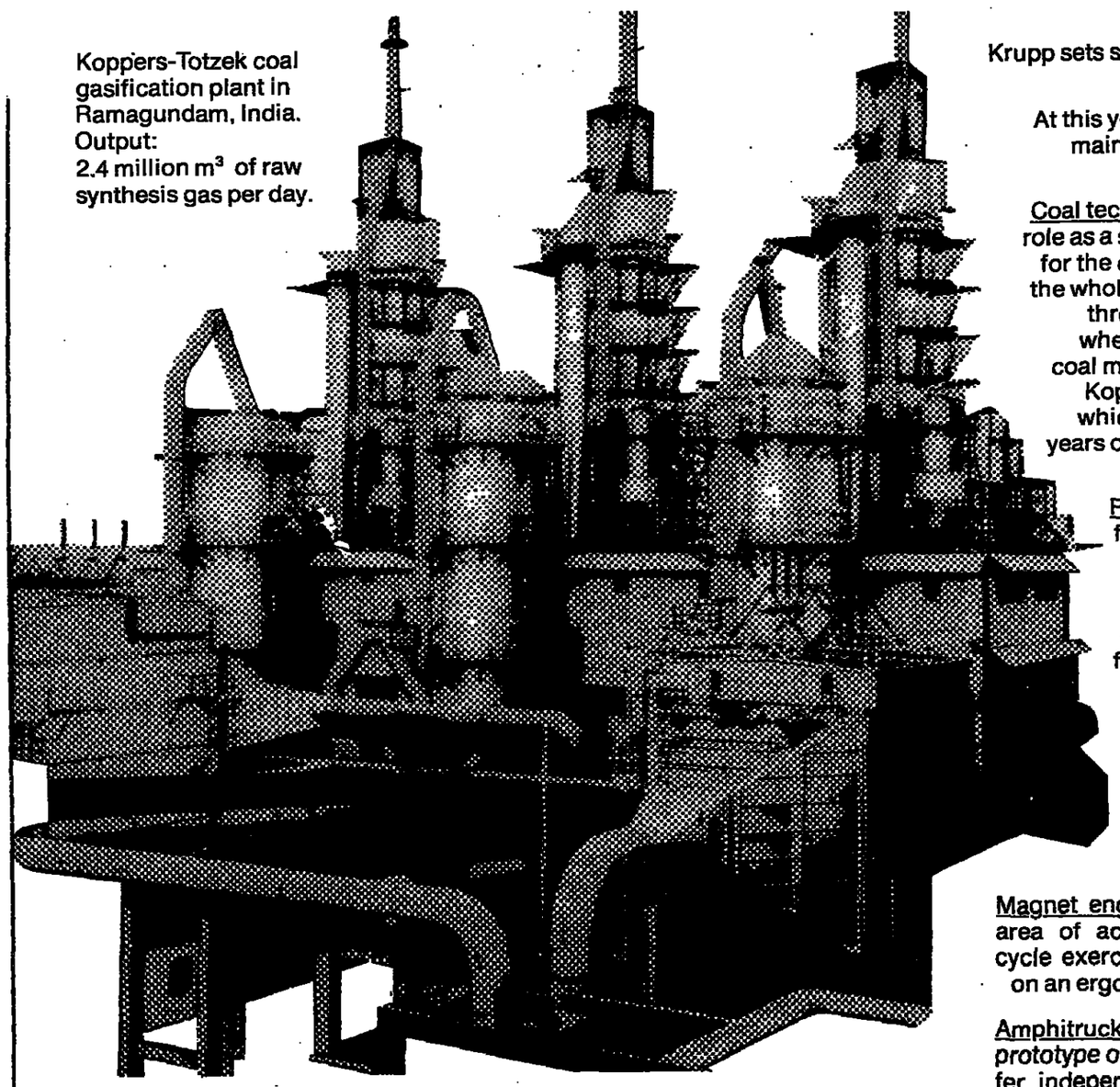
These are, incidentally, also the sectors where, second only to consumer electronics, import penetration and worldwide competition in general is at its fiercest.

Looking ahead to the new decade, Prof. Rudolf Scheid, chief general manager of the industry's trade association (ZVEI) envisages slower rates of growth (annual 3 to 4 percent) in the first half of the 1980s. The two main reasons given for his caution are the already mentioned resistance to the power station program (particularly its nuclear aspect) but also what he observes to be a rejection of rationalization.

The second half of the decade could well be influenced by what happens in the first half. The industry, but also the public utilities, anticipate bottlenecks in power supplies which could have a harmful effect on appliances in the home and for heating in general. However this in turn may present challenges to the industry for devices to save energy — heat pumps, solar roofs as well as better control systems. The spread of microelectronic devices, too, should provide an impetus which could benefit the industry.

All these and other developments are likely to increase the pressure for structural changes, both within the industry (especially in plant construction) and, above all, in exports. West German manufacturers must increasingly provide not only equipment but a complete "technologically organized know-how."

— A.H.



Koppers-Totzek coal gasification plant in Ramagundam, India. Output: 2.4 million m^3 of raw synthesis gas per day.

Krupp sets standards of engineering achievement.

At this year's Hanover Fair Krupp is presenting main areas and new features of its range of products and services.

Coal technology: Coal is again playing a major role as a source of energy and as a raw material for the chemical industry. Krupp's role covers the whole course from exploration of deposits, through mining equipment – e.g. bucket-wheel excavators, preparation plant – e.g. coal mills, to coal conversion plant – e.g. the Koppers-Totzek coal gasification process which has been operating successfully for years on a commercial scale. These activities are on show at Hanover.

Process automation: Modern industrial facilities are no longer feasible without process automation. Krupp's leading role as an engineering contractor is strengthened by the complete hardware and software systems it can offer for controlling and monitoring process flows. The POLDIS® automatic loading and dispatch facility of a cement plant is being demonstrated at Hanover in simulated operation. We are also showing the PVS 1100 process video system as used to monitor a chemical plant and check aircraft engines.

Magnet engineering: Interesting aspects of this area of activity are being demonstrated on a cycle exerciser to strengthen your muscles and on an ergometer to measure how strong you are.

Amphitruck: At Hanover Krupp is unveiling the prototype of an amphibious truck for cargo transfer independent of harbour facilities. This will provide a solution to cargo-handling problems in many developing countries and coastal construction sites.

Size reduction: On display is the new electro-hydraulically controlled KUBRIA® cone crusher for the quarrystone, gravel, cement and ore mining industries.

Space heating: We are exhibiting energy-saving heating systems featuring Krupp heat pumps.

Plastics machinery: Krupp is one of the leading manufacturers in this field and our experts are on hand to tell you all you need to know about our comprehensive range of injection and blow moulding machines. A "KR 35" is producing take-away beakers.

Independent power supply units: For remote areas or for the supply of emergency power to large buildings, hospitals, etc. A complete diesel unit with an output of 960 kW is on display in the Krupp Pavilion.

Plantmaking: Unfortunately there isn't quite enough room in our Pavilion to accommodate a steel mill, or a cement plant, or a sugar factory, or a fittings foundry, let alone a DMT plant, but many details can best be explained using accurate models of actual plants – and it's details that count in the design and construction of major plant.

Visit Krupp at the Hanover Fair, talk to the experts.
Krupp experts know the way – even if you lose yours in the maze game our software specialists have thought up for your amusement.
Krupp pioneers new paths – keeps progress on the move.

A TRADITION OF PROGRESS

Hanover Fair '80

Where to find us at Hanover:

Krupp Pavilion, Stahlstraße, outdoor display area, Stand 700:
Aktien-Gesellschaft "Weser" · Buckau-Walther-Group · Krupp Atlas-Elektronik · Krupp Forschungsinstitut · Krupp Industrie- und Stahlbau · Krupp-Koppers GmbH · Krupp MaK Maschinenbau GmbH · Krupp Polysius AG · Krupp Stahlexport · Krupp Technischer Handel · Krupp Widia · Vereinigte Flugtechnische Werke-Fokker GmbH

Berliner Allee, Stand 100:
Fried. Krupp Hüttenwerke AG

Hall 12, groundfloor, Stand 280:
Krupp Atlas-Elektronik

Hall 20 (Brazilian Pavilion), Stand 706/806 SO 7:
Krupp Metalúrgica Campo Limpo Ltda.

KRUPP

North Sea's Crude Affects Oil Imports

By Andrew Hargrave

DUESSELDORF (IHT) — The availability of North Sea crude has brought sharp changes to the structure of West Germany's oil imports.

Last year Britain and Norway together delivered 15.3 million tons of the 107 million tons that were imported, not far short of the country's two leading suppliers Saudi Arabia (17.9 million tons) and Libya (17.3 million tons).

The North Sea is this year expected to become the top supplier of West Germany. The security of supplies from the North Sea is being safeguarded by the arrangement between British Petroleum and VEBA, West Germany's leading oil-chemicals-trading-and public utility group, for an annual delivery of 3 million tons of oil for 20 years. (Since the short-term contracts with Saudi Arabia, one involving VEBA the other a group of independents, have also been concluded.)

The arrangement was part of a DM 800 million deal between VEBA and BP which included, among other, the transfer of some of the former's surplus refinery capacity and a restructuring of VEBA itself. It was an important factor in Veba-Oil's first profit since 1974 last year and a utilization of 86.2 percent of its streamlined refinery capacity of 18.8 million tons, compared with only 64 percent used in 1978 before two of the refineries were sold to BP.

Tar Sands

(It has to be pointed out that the German associates of other oil companies including Esso, Mobil and BP also showed profits last year on their hitherto loss-making petroleum account).

VEBA is also the major shareholder in the West German oil exploration company Deminex which itself has a share in several oilfields in different parts of the world, including the North Sea, Libya and Egypt. The group also invests in oil shale and tar sands exploration as far apart as Brunswick, in northern Germany, and the river Orinoco in Venezuela respectively.

The major part of West Germany's oil refinery capacity however belongs to the big international companies. These, along with VEBA, own the country's slender and declining onshore oil deposits which are now down to an annual delivery of around only 5 million tons of crude.

Oil is still the largest single supplier of energy in West Germany with a 51 percent share of the energy market last year. A determined drive to economize as well as to substitute has however resulted in changes in the structure of oil refining. For instance, the centrepiece of VEBA's own program for restructuring refinery capacity is a DM 350 million hydrocracker at Scholven, more than 50 percent of whose planned yield of 1.5 million tons a year would be gasoline at a conversion ratio of 95 percent.

There were signs even after the first oil price explosion following the 1973 Middle East war of a change in the oil processing and consumption pattern, mainly in favor of light distillates and at the expense of heavy fuel oil which is most easily and economically replaceable by coal. Continued steep price increases will no doubt accentuate the trend, one example of which is the bias towards gasoline in VEBA's planned new hydrocracker.

The switch to the production of motor, aviation and diesel fuel as well as petrochemical feedstock (naptha) will require very large investments in refinery restructuring over the next few years. A substantial proportion of Veba-Oil's DM 3 billion investment planned over the period 1980-84 (part of the group's investment of DM 15 billion) will go into such new plant.

The German associate of Esso is to spend DM 600 million this year alone, one-third more than last year. Some of this sum, too, will be invested in modernising refineries.

Production of Hard Coal Increases Again

ESSEN (IHT) — Since the mid-1950s hard coal, once the mainstay of West Germany's energy supply, has been in decline. There were 175 pits in 1956 compared with only 40 today. Output slumped from 150 million tons then to 83.5 million tons in 1978. The brief revival following the Middle East oil crisis in 1973 was not sustained.

The tide has apparently turned once more last year with an additional 2 million tons of coal produced. It promises to be more durable this time. The further escalation of oil prices combined with the continuing stalemate in nuclear power station approvals and the threatened scarcity of energy in the latter part of this decade has evoked response from both the authorities (in the form of steeply increased aid from the federal government and the state administration) and the companies which specialize in the mining, refining and upgrading of coal.

This incidentally applies also to soft coal or lignite. For these two types of fossil fuel comprise the only major natural fuel resources of West Germany. Deposits of about 24 billion tons of hard coal and 35 billion tons of soft coal (equivalent in calorific value to about 12 billion tons of the former) are adjudged to be viable for exploitation, sufficient to last for at least 250 years at present levels of production.

At present about a third of the hard coal and 85 percent of the soft coal are burnt in power stations in a raw state, with at least two-thirds of the heat lost in the process. (Together they contributed 27.7 percent to the country's power supply last year). A somewhat larger proportion is used as coking coal in steelworks, much of it exported to other members of the European Community.

Many Facets

This newly gained optimism in the future of coal has many facets. At the production end, Ruhrkohle, by far the largest coal concern in West Germany, has announced a five-year investment plan of DM 8 billion to 8.5 billion, of which DM 5 billion to 5.5 billion will be spent on new or extended sinkings.

The coal concerns led by Ruhrkohle have now agreed — and the federal government has approved — to raise coal deliveries from the present 33 million tons a year to 45 million tons in 1990 and to 47.5 million tons in 1995. The contract provides for 511 million tons of hard coal being burnt in the power stations during the next 15 years.

As already noted, burning coal in a raw state, with heat losses of 65 percent or more, is not a very efficient way of using an increasingly scarce and precious raw material. This applies with particular force in West Germany where just over half the energy requirements are met by oil, 95 percent of which is imported. The efforts to upgrade and refine coal, both hard and soft, have intensified in the last year or two. The techniques of coal gasification and liquification which go back almost 60 years have been dusted off, brought up to date by the application of nuclear technology and put, although largely experimentally so far, into domestic practice.

It is strange to record that the two leading coal refining specialists, Lurgi and Krupp-Koppers, have in fact been installing plants worldwide for the past decade. In South Africa, for instance, the Lurgi technology converts coal into synthetic natural gas, motor fuel and chemical feedstock which, within the next few years, will enable that country to meet half its entire motor fuel needs. Krupp-Koppers have just clinched a major Polish order to gasify hard coal, its 26th for this type of plant.

9 Pilot Projects

In West Germany, nine pilot projects are functioning to date, all set up within the past four years, six of them within the past 18 months. Among them are two experimental plants converting soft coal into gas or liquids. The rest includes the latest and largest (with a capacity to process 11 tons of hard coal an hour), a "combined" power plant based on the most up-to-date and economical fluidized bed combustion process, at Voelklingen in the Saar. Three other recent ones are based on the Lurgi, Texaco and Shell-Koppers processes respectively at Dorsten, Oberhausen (Ruhr) and Hamburg, the first with a throughput of 7 tons of coal an hour, the others of 6 tons an hour.

Earlier this year, the federal government announced plans to go beyond the pilot stage and help to set up fully fledged commercial plants.

The program which is to cost DM 13 billion and is to be completed sometime during the early 1990s provides for 14 substantial coal gasification and liquification plants of various types (some "coupled" to nuclear power stations to use its process heat) in the Ruhr and in the Saar, the major coal producing areas. They will process up to 12 million tons of hard coal and 10 million tons of soft coal a year, all of which is to come from increased production.

All these plans are based on the assumption that oil and gas prices are likely to rise further in the coming decade and that supplies, particularly those from the Middle East, may again be subject to the kind of uncertainty as experienced after the 1973 war and during last year's Islamic revolution in Iran.

Indeed, Dr. Karl Schmid, a spokesman for Krupp-Koppers (a subsidiary of the steel-and-engineering group) claims that even in the present state of technology it would be possible to build at the cost of around DM 450 million a plant to extract 500,000 tons of methanol a year from 1.5 million tons of coal on a profitable basis, provided half the cost were met by a government subsidy. (Methanol is already on trial in the federal republic and elsewhere as a gasoline substitute, in a ratio of 15 percent methanol to 85 percent gasoline).

The rub is Dr. Schmid's further condition: That methanol, with its lower calorific value, should be taxed accordingly lower than gasoline; and that the coal used for the process should be at world market prices, which is considerably lower than the expensive German coal. This would in turn presuppose a substantial raising, in the face of objections from the industry and labor unions, of the import limit for coal, set at present at 7 million tons a year.

While the experiments in coal technology are generally welcome, considerable reservations have been expressed by major energy users, especially in the chemical and steel industries.

These reservations center generally on the cost (of the coal itself, of the required energy input, of the expensive new plant that needs to be installed) but also on the undisputed fact that in many cases, efficient coal refining depends on using waste heat from and therefore being linked with nuclear power stations. Until the future of nuclear power is ensured (so the argument goes), much of coal upgrading may have to be kept in abeyance.

Best Chances

Not surprisingly, the chemical industry's attitude (summed up in a recent paper) judges the best chances for coal in substituting it for heavy and light fuel oil for house and district heating, process heating and power generation. In some cases — for example synthetic natural gas — the conversion from soft coal is thought to be already cheaper than conversion from fuel oil. The door for its use in the chemical, iron and steel industries as well as for process heating may already be open.

The paper adds that gasified soft coal may compete with natural gas itself by the mid-1980s if the present real increase in gas prices — 2 percent a year — continues.

Solutions of this kind would, of course, benefit the chemical industry specifically, by leaving more oil to be distilled into naptha, the industry's main feedstock.

As for soft coal, the main West German producer Rheinbraun, a subsidiary of the leading public utility RWE, already claims the saving of a million tons of imported oil by substituting pulverised soft coal for firing cement kilns. More oil is being substituted by the use of soft coal briquettes and coke in various industrial processes.

—A.H.

Lower Saxony Seeks Fuel Diversification

HANOVER (IHT) — The state of Lower Saxony, by far the biggest source of domestic oil and gas in West Germany, is waging a battle for relaxation of controls on hard coal imports, which are limited to 7 million tons a year.

Birgit Breuel, economics minister of the state's Christian Democratic administration, has protested repeatedly to her federal counterpart, Graf Otto Lambsdorff, because the federal government has not raised the import quota.

Mrs. Breuel points out that the practical alternatives to crude oil, with its escalating prices, are limited to coal and nuclear power. Nuclear power is a politically sensitive issue, however, while the maximum output for hard coal by the year 2000 is projected by the coal industry at no more than 110 million tons, or 25 million tons more than last year's production.

On the other hand, Mrs. Breuel argues, the world coal market also has its limits, and postponing a decision on liberalizing coal imports could lead to an inability to conclude long-term contracts at reasonable prices.

Statement Sought

The Lower Saxony administration's demand is for an "early, clear and factual statement" about the role of domestic coal, especially regarding its refining for power stations, its use in the chemical industry and the proportion of crude oil it is supposed to replace. Moreover, Mrs. Breuel said, there should be a clear statement about the share that nuclear power could take in providing electricity, and on what extent the energy price situation warrants coal subsidies in a free market economy.

Lower Saxony's own power pattern provides an interesting contrast to that of the federal republic as a whole, and largely explains the administration's stance.

The proportional inputs of natural gas and nuclear fuels are much larger, in comparison (the bulk of West Germany's gas deposits are in Lower Saxony), while those of coal, both hard and soft, are considerably lower.

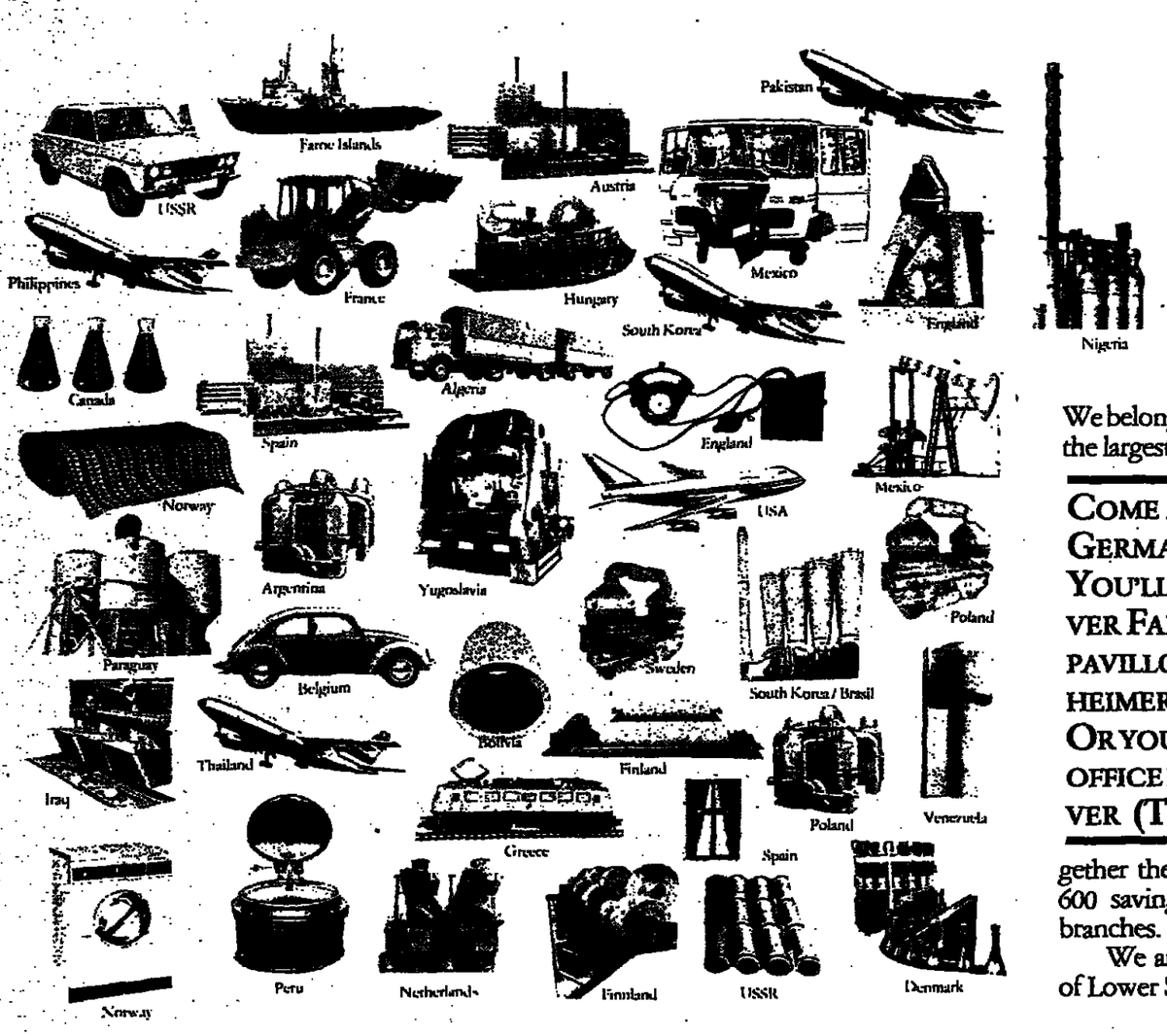
Provisional figures record slight decreases in the use of nuclear energy and natural gas last year (to 21.1 percent and 39.4 percent respectively), while the share of hard coal rose considerably, to 21.9 percent. It is not surprising, therefore, that the free-market, cost-conscious administration of Lower Saxony is trying to impress on the federal government (a coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats) the need for cheaper coal imports and, by reducing or altogether cutting out the so-called "coal-pfennig" (which is paid by electricity consumers), for easing the cost burden on industry and householders.

Such a demand conflicts with the government's aim of reducing imports to slow the deterioration in the balance of payments. Bonn is also under pressure to protect domestic coal. The lobbyists include Ruhrkohle, the main coal producer; the miners' union; and the state administration of North Rhine-Westphalia, which adjoins Lower Saxony and in which most of the West German pits are located. Being a coastal state, Lower Saxony would prefer to buy cheap foreign coal for its coastal power stations, build up the nuclear sector and cut down on the use of gas and oil to economize on local reserves.

According to the Lower Saxony administration, energy prices play a significant part in the location of industry, for new enterprises and the expansion of existing ones. Although the state's unemployment rate, compared with that of the Federal Republic as a whole, has improved of late, it is still above average. Moreover, with international economic trends pointing downward, Lower Saxony's high share of exports (35 percent of production compared with 25 percent for the federal republic as a whole), renders the state more vulnerable to an international recession.

—A.H.

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Special Steels Crowd the Market

By Andrew Hargrave

DUESSELDORF (IHT) — Crude steel production in West Germany was up by 5 million tons to 46 million tons last year, which is still 7 million tons less than the peak in 1974.

What is remarkable, however, is not this recovery in output but the fact that in the wake of the first oil crisis in the autumn of 1973, they set about changing course drastically, away from volume toward special steels, and sometimes from steelmaking itself.

All the top steel producers share this experience, although some more so than others. The main targets for diversification have been those which have some connection with steel as a starting point. Plant construction is a major example and so is energy technology which has become an important adjunct to the steelmaking process at several companies.

Steelmaking has no longer the emphasis within the production structure of these companies. It is reflected by the fact that their combined investment in steel in the three years 1977-79 was no more than a single year's investment in the early 1970s. (This is, of course, also due to the low profitability of steelmaking).

Individual company reports, too, reflect the trend away from steelmaking. Thyssen's latest annual report reveals that steelmaking (including the rising share of special steels, more than one-third of all steel sales in value) now amounts to less than one-third of the concern's sales. Capital equipment and manufactures account for more than a quarter of Thyssen's sales and trading and services to over 40 percent.

Krupp has gone even further, with special steels representing half the value of all steel sales. And, as part of the "fundamental structural change," described by chief executive Heinz Petry, the concern has become "one of Europe's foremost constructors of industrial plant."

The loss making Kloeckner group has also made quick strides toward reducing its dependance on steel, with the manufacturing side (including engineering) increasing its share to 44 per cent of turnover, an almost threefold rise in ten years.

Salzgitter, another major steel group, has extended its interests into turnkey project contracting and, like Krupp, expanded its activities into the earthmoving and conveyor fields as well as in the energy sector.

The Mannesmann group, one of Europe's leading steel tube and pipe manufacturers, furthered its diversification plans by the acquisition during the past decade of the plant and engineering group Demag and the hydraulics specialists Rexroth — while Thyssen has taken over Rheinstahl and The Budd Company, a U.S. supplier of the automobile and other transport industries.

Tubing, Piping

Dr. Egon Overbeck, chief executive of Mannesmann, could not have put the objective more plainly when he outlined proposals which should take the group to 1983. By that year, he said, nearly half of Mannesmann's world sales should come from engineering and plant construction and only one-third from tubing and piping. Mannesmann has now ceased to produce crude steel for anyone except for use within the group.

Looking to the future, Germans are preoccupied by both the shift in crude steel production from the advanced industrial countries to state trading and less developed countries and the tendency to subsidize loss-making enterprises even within the European Community.

In 1950 the less developed countries only contributed 1 percent of the world's steel output. Last year that share was as high as 13 percent and plans are afoot to increase it further, particularly in the Far East (except in Japan) and in Latin America.

The share of state trading countries (including the Soviet Union) has risen to 28 percent of the total. So in the last 30 years the advanced industrial countries have seen their share of steel sales drop from 70 to 59 percent which includes West Germany's 6.2 percent.

Within the advanced countries Japan is a special case, with a protected home market. Japan imports only 2 percent of its steel requirements compared with West German imports of almost 40 percent.

Common Market

In the European Community, too, countries like Italy, Belgium, France and Britain are being accused of subsidizing their ailing steel sectors and so trying to offset, in the German view unfairly, the latter's technological superiority.

Examples of technical progress were listed recently by Dr. Ruprecht Vondran, chief general manager of the country's Iron and Steel Federation. More than three-quarters of West German crude steel is being produced in modern oxygen furnaces which is 10 percent above the community's average.

One-third of all steel is produced by the continuous casting method (one which originated in Germany itself) compared with less than a quarter in the community as a whole. Finally special steels make up one-fifth of all crude steel produced, half as much again as the Community average. There have also been substantial savings in energy use per ton of crude steel produced, particularly of oil.

Some leaders of the industry, including Herbert W. Koehler (who is also a deputy in both the West German and European parliaments), would like to see a subsidy code adopted by the community which would eliminate "distortion between state or state-financed companies and private companies." (That is why there was such an outcry when Hoesch, West German member of the Estel group, received a low-interest loan from the federal government to enhance the technological excellence of a new steel mill.)

Less Worry

West German steelmakers appear to worry less about the possibility of substitute materials, including plastics, displacing steel as a basic material in important industries such as automobiles. Indeed, Prof. H.G. Mueller, a member of the Mannesmann-Demag management board, believes steel is "an inseparable part of the industrailization of our world" and that world production would double by the year 2000.

This should in turn present tremendous opportunities to plant manufacturers, including Mannesman-Demag, Krupp and other steel producers turning to plant manufacturing and general engineering as a means of diversification.



Special steel products on display at Hanover Fair.

Use of Oil Alternatives Grows

Renewable Fuel In Sun, Wind, Tide, Earth

ESSEN (IHT) — While the debate has been raging in West Germany over energy, a number of companies and public utilities have been quietly getting on with the job of providing alternatives to oil, particularly in the heating of homes, offices and public buildings. The latter consume about 45 percent of the electricity supply.

These so-called "renewable" sources of energy — sun, wind, tidal, wave, geothermic — have always been available. But they have been neglected for three reasons: the existence of cheap and abundant fossil fuels such as oil, gas and coal; the promise of almost inexhaustible nuclear energy; and the absence of technology which could turn the renewable phenomena into economical providers of energy.

The validity of all three notions were effectively shattered in the aftermath of the 1973 Middle East war. And the last two decades of this century will certainly see an intensification of effort to replace some of the energy derived from conventional sources by renewable ones. Such new sources also include the use of energy hitherto wasted such as "biomasses" — waste materials from industrial processes — as well as waste heat from power stations and industrial processes, all of which could now be recycled economically by applying modern technology.

Growth Industry

Making use of the sun and other renewable sources have in the last few years developed into a substantial industry. More than 30 of the companies involved now belong to the Association for Solar Energy, including electrical and electronics concerns and three leading public utilities.

The research and technology minister, Volker Hauff, estimates that around 8,000 solar devices for water heating had been installed in West Germany by the end of last year, half of them last year. If heat pumps, which in part use solar energy (as well as the heat of the earth, the air and whatever else happens to provide energy along the circulatory route) are added the number of installations may be as high as 20,000.

It is said that by 1978 about 300 West German companies were offering a variety of solar collectors but some of them had given up since the large concerns — MAN, Brown-Boveri, Siemens, AEG-Telefunken, etc — had taken it up in a big way. About a dozen companies are engaged in making and selling "sun roofs" which collect and reflect heat not only from the sun (which sometimes shines at inconvenient times) but from the surrounding air flow.

The new solar collector and heat pump systems being developed are used not only for air and water heating but for air conditioning and freezing as well. This year solar collector sales alone are expected to reach 16,000, which would treble the numbers in use.

'Solar Farm'

These devices are, however, largely for individual buildings, including swimming pools and small offices as well as homes. Moreover, while certainly reducing the power needs of the buildings, their operation still uses up some energy of which gas and diesel oil are the most economical. More ambitious projects include the "solar farm." A multination project with a capacity of 500 kilowatt and financed by the International Energy Agency at Almeira, southern Spain, has the West German energy-and-transport concern MAN as one of its members.

Brown-Boveri's output of solar heating units includes one for the Federal Post Office, located at West Germany's highest mountaing peak, the Zugspitze.

Wind power has so far received less public attention. But a test generator of 3 megawatt capacity codenamed GROWIAN, now being built at Brunsbuettel in northern Germany at a cost of DM 43 million (most of it to be paid by the federal government), may be the forerunner of many more.

Mr. Hauff has hinted that eventually wind may meet as much as 8 percent of the country's electricity needs and the state of Lower Saxony for one has volunteered its coastal areas as prospective sites. All the same — and despite considerable technical progress in this field — public utilities are sceptical whether the wind generators can ever have more than a marginal effect on the overall electricity supply.

Indeed some utilities suspect that such optimistic forecasts are simply playing into the hands of environmentalists who would resist expansion of nuclear energy under any circumstances.

Waste Materials

Although not strictly in the renewable category, attempts to use waste materials and heat to generate energy are pointing the way toward conserving it on a substantial scale. For example, the recycling plant of BASF, one of West Germany's chemical concerns, at Ludwigshafen on the Rhein combines the disposal of toxic and other chemical waste with producing power station fuel which generates an estimated 16 percent of the huge complex's energy requirement. Thus the company saves about 320,000 tons of coal a year, equal to DM 7.5 million of its energy bill.

The success of the "heat tracks" in and around the Ruhr city of Essen and at Voelklingen, in the Saar, has encouraged state administrations as well as the major coal enterprises. District heating uses waste heat from power stations and factories and is especially suitable for thickly populated coal-producing areas. The state administration of North Rhine-Westphalia (which includes the Ruhr) has already announced its intention to invest a further DM 248 million in extending the network which already supplies 70,000 homes.

Running water, too, is being exploited to drive heat pumps installed in homes in Hamburg and along the river Erft, a tributary of the Rhine. The latter is thought to have sufficient potential to heat 80,000 homes. An experimental plant at Esslingen which derives power from the Neckar-Rosa canal already heats nearly 200 homes as well as some workshops.

There are even projects which use the exhaust gases of large engines for home heating, a technology in which the automotive industry is, not surprisingly, also interested.

— A.H.

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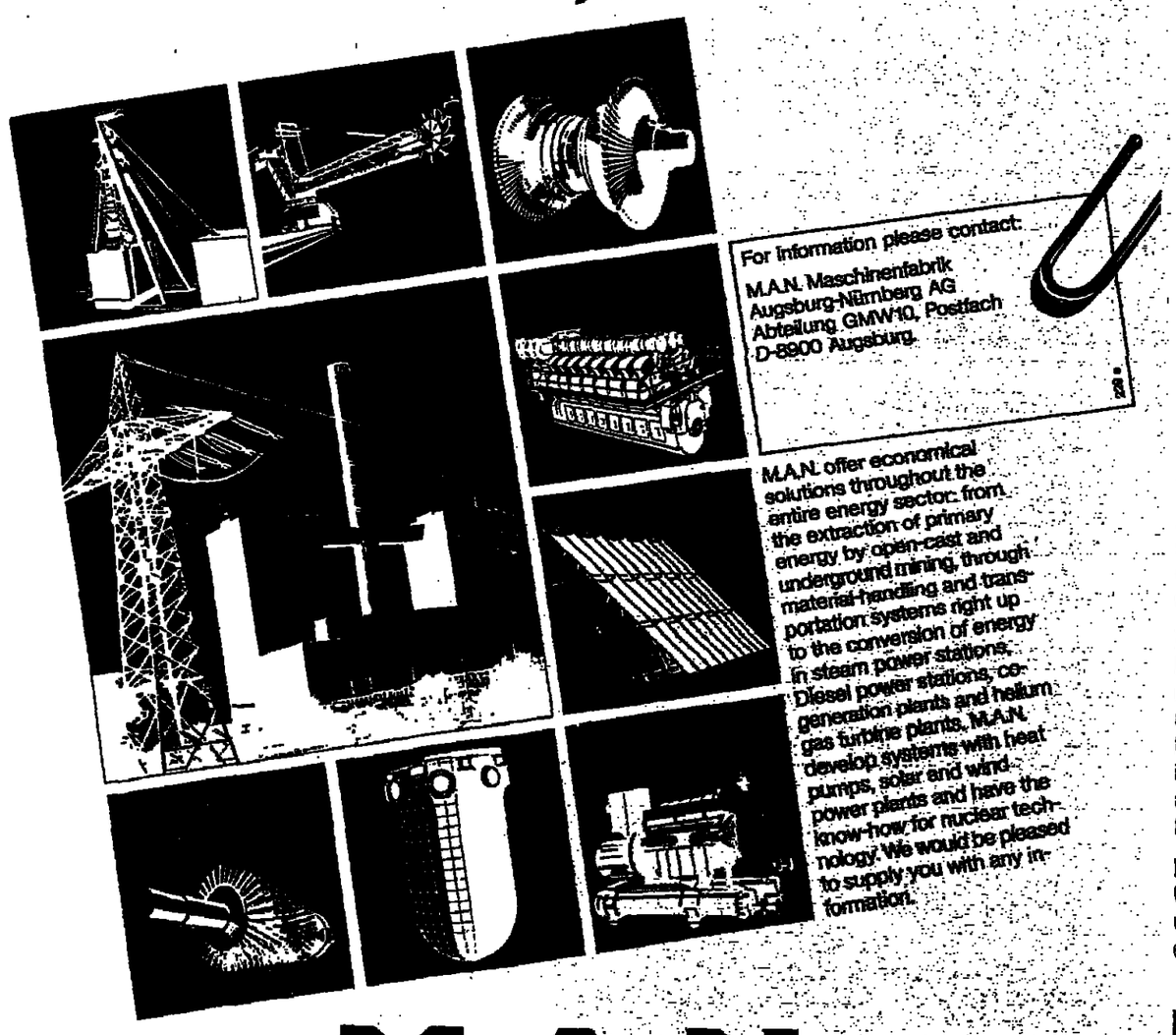
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Slowdown in Energy Demands Is Hoped For in Coming Years

By Andrew Hargrave

BONN (IHT) — Fossil fuels currently meet about 90 percent of the primary energy needs of advanced nations. And even optimistic forecasts of conservation and better utilization combined with increased use of alternative energy sources cut this dependance on traditional — and exhaustible — fuels only to around 83 percent by the end of the decade.

In West Germany energy consumption has more than doubled in the past 20 years. However, this period includes several years of high growth which is not likely to reoccur, at least not in the first half of the 1980s. Given the correlation between economic growth and energy consumption, the increase in demand for energy in the federal republic may rise only modestly in the next few years.

Moreover, as the Battelle Institute of Frankfurt has estimated, an economic growth of 3 percent — which is more than the increase predicted for the present year — could be achieved with a rise of only 2 percent in energy consumption.

This, however, postulates a six-fold increase in investment in energy which is considerably more than at present contemplated by government, industry and commerce. Much of that investment would be in nuclear power stations whose contribution to consumption (so the authorities hope) should rise four-fold, from 3.3 percent to 13 percent by the end of the decade.

Given the gap of 8 to 10 years between approval and commissioning of nuclear power stations, such a rise could only follow a lessening of environmental and political resistance to nuclear power which halted the sanctioning of new stations for almost five years.

Hopes on overcoming the stalemate now rest on new plans for atomic waste disposal and reprocessing — at least on an interim basis — which are regarded a key to the resumption of the program. (One sign of revived hope is the contract awarded last month to Kraftwerk Union, West Germany's leading nuclear power station builder, for a second 1,200 megawatt station at Ohu, Bavaria).

At the beginning of this year projects with capacities of more than 35,000 megawatts, (18,000 MW for nuclear stations, the rest for coal-fired ones) were awaiting approval.

Another substantial chunk of energy investment goes toward conservation and better use of existing sources. The research and technology minister, Volker Hauff, in announcing government expenditure of DM 10 billion on such projects in the period 1980-83 (it is double the annual rate of investment in the previous eight years), listed some of the progress made in these areas and the potential that still lay ahead.

Taking as an example the use of renewable energy sources, the number of solar devices for water heating — 4,000 in 1978 — doubled last year. He said that the government was promoting demonstrations in public buildings with grants of DM 50 million and Mr. Hauff was hopeful that the devices would be incorporated not only in individual buildings but entire housing projects.

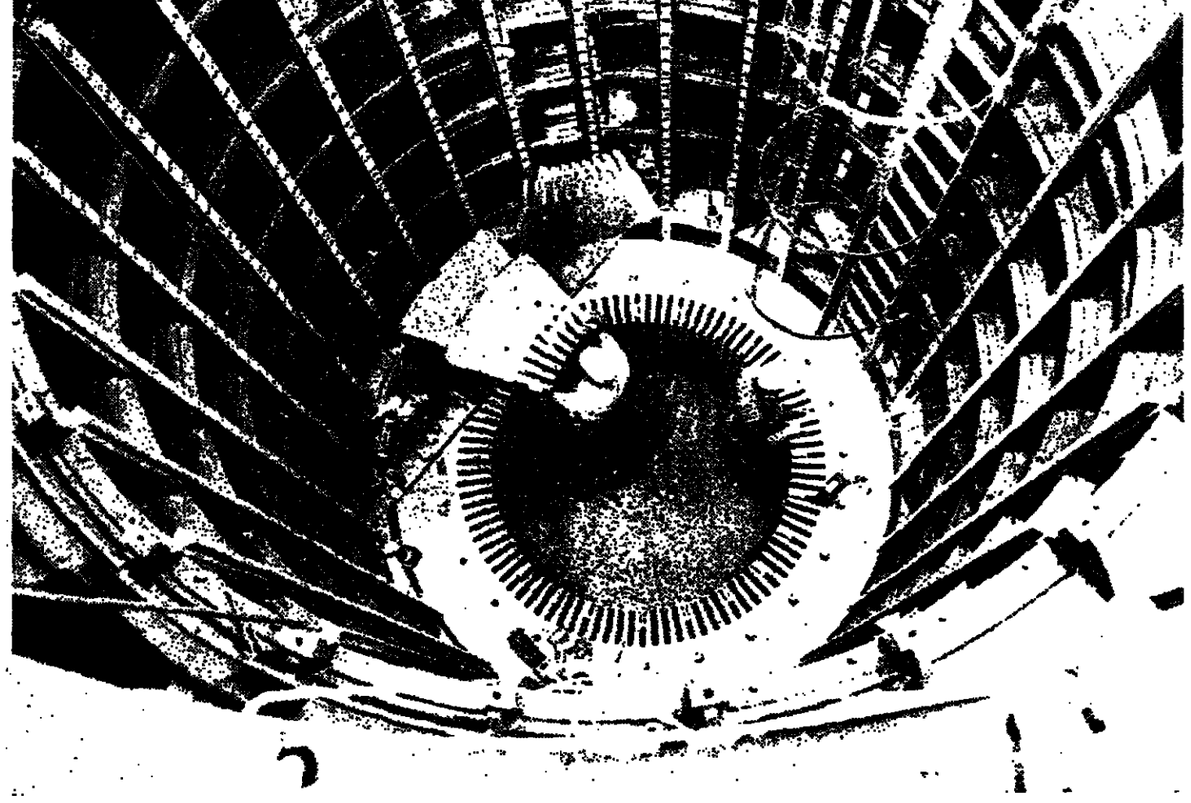
Use of Waste

In thickly populated areas he also foresaw the expansion of the use of waste heat in power stations and factories which could lead to a saving in the public power supply of as much as 10 percent of oil consumption. Already in the Ruhr district heating system, he said that 70,000 households saved or substituted 120 million liters of heating oil in 1978-79 which pointed to the extent of potential savings if the systems were expanded.

Electrical appliances, said Mr. Hauff, account for 80 percent of power consumption in the home. According to studies up to 50 percent of consumption could be saved, half of it through the use of microelectronic devices.

In transport, the mixing of coal-based methanol with petrol (which already is the subject of experiments in West Germany — of which more later in this Report), and raising its proportion in motor fuel to 15 percent, could save as much as 8 percent of the present petrol consumption.

To promote coal as a substitute for imported oil and gas the government recently announced a long-term program to build 14 coal-refining (gasification-liquidification) plants costing DM 13 billion.



Construction of a turbine for a Brazilian nuclear power station by Kraftwerk Union in Muelheim.

However, Mr. Hauff warned that even if West Germany's entire coal output were converted into oil and gas, it could reduce the country's dependence on oil imports by only 25 percent.

In other words, there are limits to the use of coal, both hard and soft, which last year contributed 27.7 percent to the country's output of energy. It is not only a question of the economic viability of expanding home-based resources on the scale envisaged by the Battelle study. Investing the equivalent of 12 percent of the gross social product instead of the present 2 percent might represent a cost to the economy as a whole, particularly to industry which could be prohibitive.

Rolf Sammet, chief executive of the chemical concern Hoechst, recently voiced the fears of many when he spoke of the obstacles, both economic and technical, to substituting coal for oil or gas as a chemical feedstock, on a large scale. He reckoned that at least three tons of coal would be required to replace one ton of crude oil and considerably more energy used in the process. Moreover, the hydrogen content of crude oil and natural gas products, on the one hand and coal on the other was a more significant factor for feedstock, than the calorific values of the respective fuels. This made coal suitable as a substitute for fuel oil in home or process heating but not as a chemical feedstock.

Prof. Sammet shares the doubts of many of his fellow executives about the government's DM 13 billion long-term coal refining program. It provides for the conversion of 12 million tons of hard coal and 10 million tons of soft coal a year into synthetic natural gas or liquid products. But, said Prof. Sammet, only two or three of the 14 plants were planned as "combined" power stations which would raise the useful heat produced by conventional power stations from the maximum of 36 percent to 45 percent, and would, at the same time, eliminate the sulphur emission before combustion and so cut operating costs.

According to Prof. Sammet a major priority in a West German energy program should be the best possible use of crude oil itself, combined with conversion plants to replace heavy fuel oil by coal. It might be encouraged by offering tax concessions to the investor. To release coal for oil substitution, nuclear energy should be preferred in electricity generation.

Fears Expressed

Referring to the heavy energy-saving and conserving investment proposals already mentioned, Prof. Sammet — and again many others in his position — fears that this would undermine the competitive position of West German industry vis-a-vis countries — such as France — which derived their energy supplies to a greater extent from relatively more cost-effective nuclear power.

Among those who lend support to this concept is Manfred Lennings, chief executive of the engineering, transport and power group, Gutehoffnungshuette (GHH). He found it appropriate to "cool the euphoria" over liquified coal as a petrol substitute and urged the federal government to concentrate instead on coal gasification projects which, at least according to one of the companies concerned (Krupp-Koppers) has already reached the stage of producing synthetic natural gas (SNG) as well as gasoline at prices comparable to those prevailing in some countries. Indeed some believe that soft coal-based SNG is already cheaper than such gas produced from heavy fuel oil and may become competitive with natural gas itself in the mid 1980s.

Less Support

There are signs that the government is not unsympathetic toward some of the doubts and fears of industry. A discussion document speaks of possible tax concessions for users of synthetic motor fuel, investment grants for builders of coal-conversion plant, guarantee for minimum prices at selling such products and grants to bridge the cost gap between crude oil and coal-based products.

The idea of a "gas-pfennig" (along the lines of the "coal pfennig" which is being paid by consumers of electricity to underpin the use of home-mined coal in power stations) is likely to attract less support, from industry at any rate.

The document also hints at the possibility of using West German technology — and presumably engineering hardware — at the points of overseas coal production. For example it mentions importing "coal oil" produced in countries with ample and cheaply exploitable coal deposits such as the United States, Canada, Australia and China rather than importing the bulkier and therefore costlier coal itself.

Most studies on the country's energy prospects conclude that an increased contribution from nuclear energy is essential to avoid what threatens to be a substantial energy gap — and a serious risk to continued economic growth — before the end of the present decade.

Limits to Coal

The Berlin Economic Institute calculates that, modest annual increases of 3.6 to 4.2 percent a year in power consumption by 1985 and 3.2 to 3.6 percent increase between 1985-1990, would produce a supply gap of 25,500 megawatt — the difference between the present capacity of 16,000 MW commissioned or under construction and the required 41,500 MW unless nuclear power station construction is resumed soon.

The power supply industry's own association, VDEW, puts the additional nuclear requirement for the decade at a not dissimilar 23,200 MW, of which 9,600 MW should enter the supply network between now and 1985 — a doubtful proposition in spite of the recent chink of light represented by the KWU contract. VDEW warns that the often suggested replacement of nuclear capacity by coal-fired stations might be an equally doubtful proposition, partly because of the absence of suitable sites and the difficulties anticipated in obtaining approval.

For government and industry alike therefore the energy problem is one that has to be solved to avoid a threat to the future economic prosperity of the nation as a whole.

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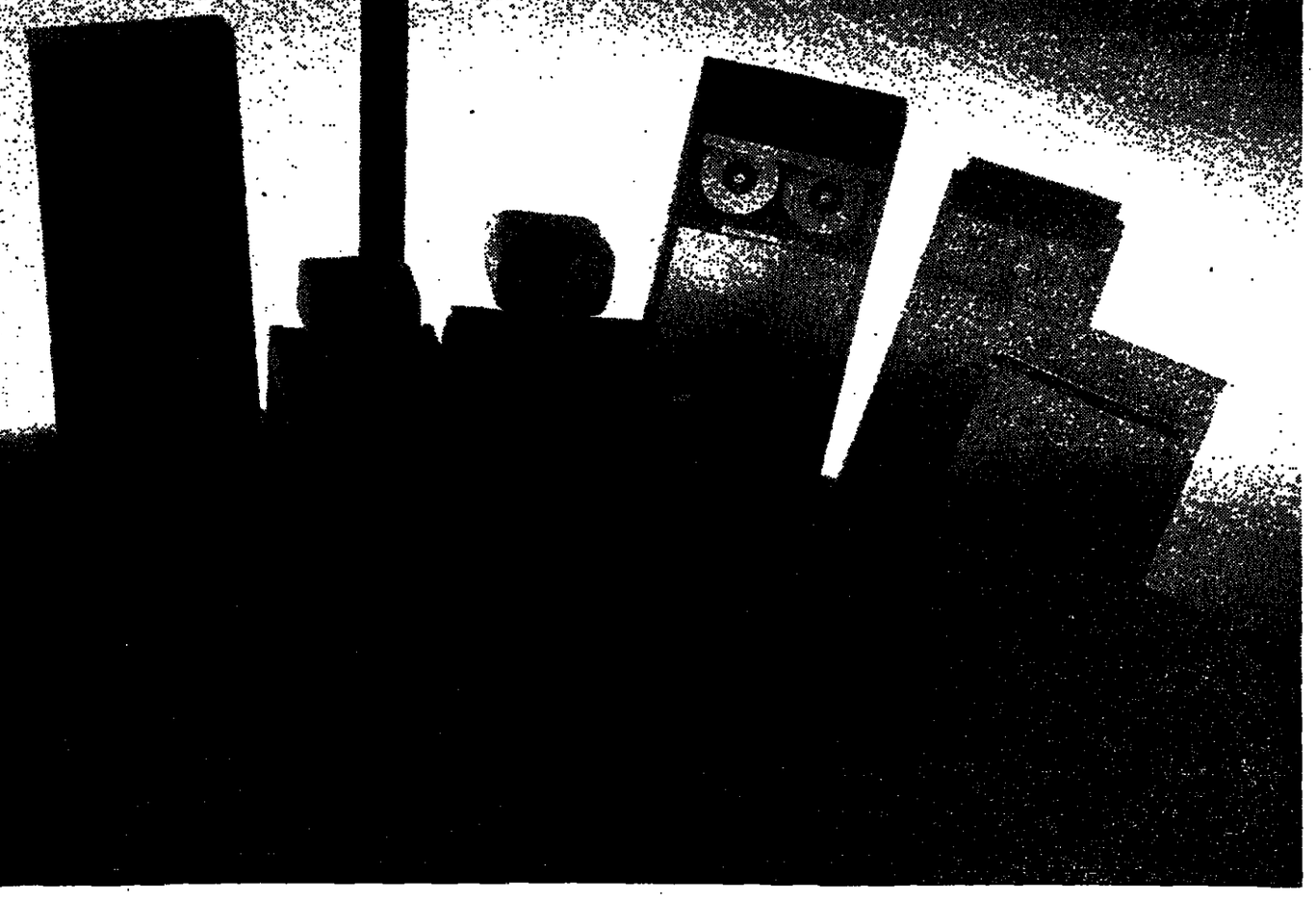
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Catching Up With the U.S. and Japan

Silicon Chip Poses Difficult Challenge

By Andrew Hargrave

FRANKFURT (IHT) — At the beginning of the 1970s, microprocessors were yet to enter the West German market. Ten years later it is being swamped. Domestic manufacturers are making determined efforts to catch up with the dominant U.S. and Japanese suppliers.

It is not an easy task. A computer expert has even complained that "the Germans have missed this particular boat." And the research and technology minister, Volker Hauff, was modest enough recently to admit that the objective of West Germany producing 10 percent of its own silicon chips — the heart of the microprocessor — was one yet to be achieved.

A result of this large-scale import of technology is a substantial trading deficit. In 1978, the value of integrated circuits imported to West Germany was almost twice as high as those exported — DM 839 million as against DM 445 million *despite* the declining value of the dollar.

German industrialists themselves tend to take a philosophical view. The Americans and the Japanese have, they say, stolen the march on the Europeans partly because of their large home markets and partly, in the case of Americans, because of the major role the administration had played in aiding aerospace and defense research. Dr. Horst Nasko, a member of the AEG Telefunken management board, cited as an example the fact that his company had to find 75 percent of its research and development expenditure from its own resources compared, for instance, with General Electric's contribution of only 40 percent.

In the case of Siemens, the country's leading electronics concern, the proportion is even higher. More than 90 percent of the DM 2.7 billion spent on research and development last year, amounting to nearly 10 percent of the corporation's worldwide sales, was financed by the concern itself.

Overall, West German industry is responsible for more than 78 percent of its R&D costs.

Siemens along with AEG Telefunken and Valvo, West German associate of the Dutch Philips group, are among the 10 major corporations fighting it out in the European microprocessor market with *IBM, Mostek, Intel, Texas Instruments*, Nippon Electric and Hitachi. Hitachi recently announced plans for manufacturing semiconductors at Landshut, Bavaria, with an initial output of 300,000 units a month.

There are five major industries (accounting for nearly 50 percent of all West Germany's exports in manufactured goods) which are most acutely affected by the spread of the microprocessor.

They include engineering, office and *dataprocessing, optics and precision* instruments, the automobile industry and electronics itself.

Proportions

According to a recent study, the proportion of integrated circuits of all electronic components was 24 percent in the United States and 15 percent in Japan compared with 14 *percent in West Germany and* 13 percent in Western Europe as a whole.

Another study carried out for the Ministry for Research and Development estimates that in Western Europe alone 5 million microprocessors *are likely to be sold this* year. In five years it may well be 25 million units, a fivefold increase. Worldwide sales may reach $24 billion in value this year, a 60 percent rise over the previous year — and this in a stagnant world economy.

Engineering is perhaps the biggest field for microprocessor application — steering, control and supervision which are to replace the, at present still dominant, mechanical or electrical instrumentation. It involves not only the suppliers and customers but also a range of systems analysts, consultants and contract research organizations.

The latest annual report of the Fraunhofer Society, West Germany's largest contract applied research institute, says, for instance, that processing and production is now both the largest and the fastest growing section in the whole institute. The main areas of the section's activity include control systems technology for machine tools and production plant (including numerical process and energy control) flexible systems for handling assembly, computer assisted construction and operational planning, workshop and equipment layout, interface and safety technology.

One effect on the engineering industry will be, according to Dr. Nasko, a substantial transfer of production business from the equipment manufacturer to the electronic component manufacturer: "The industry is therefore forced, in order to maintain its competitive ability, to pursue growth through new products and not through increased volume production. Consequently the life cycle of products is shortened and this demands flexible management as well as a significant shortening of the time-scale between innovation and market entry."

In other words, nearly half of all the group's products sold in 1978-79 were less than 5 years old compared with under 40 percent five years before when the microprocessor revolution was still in its initial stages.

The spread of microelectronics also means a gradual switch from hardware to software, from analogue to digital technology in research and dvelopment as well as the development of complex systems instead of individual components. Data processing, storage and peripherals will become essential parts of the manufacturing setup.

Revolution Is Looming In Telecommunications

MUNICH (IHT) — Technologies already known but not yet in general use promise to revolutionize communications in the 1980s.

This will have many facets, including vast improvements in long-distance communications — telephone, telegraph and telex. Words and pictures will be sent by facsimile and the "electronic newspaper" will appear on the domestic TV screen. Optical fiber will be substituted for copper cable and there will be still more kinds of personal word-processing, dictating and copying devices.

Making all these advances possible are the semiconductor and microprocessor. As far as West German manufacturers are concerned, adaptations to, and improvements on American devices and techniques, and — in some cases — innovations stem largely from research and development by private enterprise.

In telecommunications, the biggest event is the Federal Post Office's decision to switch the telephone system from an analogue to a digital network.

There will be six demonstration exchanges in 1982. The first series of digital exchanges is expected to be in operation in 1985, supported by the optical glass fiber transmission system which enables a spectacular increase in the number of simultaneous telephone conversations to be carried by a single cable. (The system, developed by Siemens, is now on trial in Frankfurt and Berlin). However, the complete changeover of the 3,000 West German exchanges is likely to take decades.

The essence of digital technology is the conversion of voice signals into a code which is then processed by the computer. It is simple and virtually free of interference due to microelectronics and, so far at any rate, wire-tapping-proof. (Whether it is to remain so, is another question. Each new technology has up to now managed to provoke its countertechnology.)

Siemens is about to begin installing such systems in several foreign countries, including Finland, Argentina, Libya and South Africa.

Inside offices, department stores and factories, a system of microprocessor, stored-program telephone exchanges is being introduced, again by Siemens among others.

Orders of more than DM 250 million had been booked by the corporation by the end of last year, including one from the European Commission in Brussels providing for 20,000 extensions.

Microelectronics are bringing similar improvements in the teleprinter (both text and pictures) and in data communications, including the storing and automatic recalling of information.

West Germany has fallen behind other countries, including the United States, Britain and France in the introduction of teletext. This is the "electronic newspaper" which can be plugged into the existing TV sets of subscribers for news, air and rail timetables, stock exchange quotations, weather reports and other items. Field testing with 6,000 participants, is to start this year in the Berlin and *Duesseldorf*.

—A.H.

Microcomputer Trend Growing

FRANKFURT (IHT) — Of the 171,000 computers operating in West Germany at the beginning of last year, three-quarters — 128,600 — belong to the microcomputer or semi-independent terminal category.

According to estimates by the Diebold data-processing consultants. A further 21,800 were somewhat larger minicomputers while the 20,620 universal computers, just 12 percent of the total, were valued at more than DM 25 billion or 70 percent of all computers (valued at DM 35.8 billion) installed in West Germany.

The estimates also showed that of the 19,000 computers installed during 1978 (a 20 percent increase over the previous year), 80 percent were in the microcomputer or semi-independent terminal category, 12 percent were minicomputers and only 8 percent universal computers.

The trend is unmistakable. In a paper published recently, three scientists at the Fraunhofer Society (Prof. H. J. Warnecke, Dr. H. J. *Bullinger and Rolf Schlauch*) predict that the number of office computers costing up to DM 250,000 apiece will treble by 1985, equaling 250,000 computers and nearly 1 million terminals.

Process Control

Diebold's earlier figures for orders for the various types of computers confirm such an increase. During 1978, orders for universal and office computers in West Germany rose by 15 to 20 percent, those for minicomputer and process control by 20 to 25 percent and for terminals by 30 to 40 percent.

However, not all or even the major part of these new installations and orders have benefited the domestic computer industry. Although in the first half of last year domestic output of data-processing devices rose by 5.1 percent to DM 2.66 billion (according to the industry's trade association VDMA), of which more than half was exported, imports, valued at DM 1.97 billion exceeded exports by nearly DM 500 million and rose by 41.6 percent compared with the same period in 1978.

Of home market sales of DM 3.9 billion (including office equipment) in the first half of last year, imports took a share almost two-thirds. This underlines the continuing impact of foreign — U.S., Japanese and European — producers in West Germany's computer market. In one single important sector — semiconductors — imports exceeded exports by almost two to one in 1978.

The sweeping advance in microelectronics has, of course, profoundly influenced the data-processing market, both in West Germany and worldwide. The West German attitude toward the initial lead gained by the United States andd Japan was summed up in a recent magazine interview by Dr. Friedrich Baur, a member of the management board of Siemens. "Years ago when the microcomputer was first introduced, Germany had nothing to offer: but its significance for the future was clear.

"So we had a choice of strategies — to initiate or to follow. Had we followed the first strategy, we might have gone as far in 10 years as we stand today, but the expense would have been very high. This applies to all Europeans. But with the 'follower-strategy,' we are catching up fast."

An aspect of this catching-up process is the purchase of, participation in or cooperation with known market leaders. For example, Siemens has been exchanging ideas with the U.S. computer firm Intel and manufacturers Intel processors. The concern has bought 17 percent of the equity of the Advanced Micro Devices Corp. and started up a joint manufacturing facility; and, more recently, announced a agreement with the Western Digital Corporation (also from the United States) for the manufacture of "floppy disk" control components.

AEG Telefunken has also strengthened its computer activities by acquiring a 25 percent share in Modular Computer Systems (MODCOMP) and also setting up a joint company with the U.S. corporation for the manufacture in West Germany of process control systems. The new company, in which AEG Telefunken will have a 75 percent share, also provides a product service for the systems.

The approach by Nixdorf, a much smaller but fast growing company, places the emphasis not so much on innovation in devices but in their application and the creation of systems.

These are particularly appropriate for small and medium-sized companies but also in linking or fitting in with universal computers manufactures by the bigger companies such as IBM, Honeywell-Bull, Control Data, Sperry Rand, and Nippon Electric, within a total systems network.

The Nixdorf strategy certainly seems to have paid off as its sales have doubled in the past five years to DM 1.25 billion last year, with its U.S. associate, too, reaching a turnover of $100 million, an increase of 25 percent over 1978.

An important aspect of the Nixdorf strategy is the extremely high proportion of technical staff engaged in installing and servicing hardware, almost two-thirds of the entire personnel of 11,500.

The company's philosophy, as expressed by deputy chairman Klaus Luft, is to enable the computer and data processing in general to be fitted into the customers' existing organization rather than to be imposed. The Nixdorf policy of decentralizing data processing through terminal networks within an organization — banks, stores, local government units, etc. — is to bridge the "technological gap" between larger and smaller systems. This, says Mr. Luft, makes the computer accessible to smaller companies, and at the same time, enables larger companies, too, to improve their communications with their branches and associates.

—A.H.

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Duerr Rules at AEG

By Andrew Hargrave

FRANKFURT (IHT) — Until the middle of January, Heinz Duerr, 46, was little known outside the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg or its capital, the Schwabian city of Stuttgart.

It is true that the family firm he took over as sole chief in 1967 achieved a respectable turnover of DM 370 million last year and was employing 3,000 people, and that for some years he had been a tough but widely respected negotiator leading the local metal industries in discussions with IG Metall, the world's largest trade union. Nevertheless, when the troubled AEG Telefunken's new board chairman, Dr. Hans Friderichs, named Mr. Duerr as chief executive within minutes of taking the chair Jan. 15, there was an audible gasp of surprise in the industrial community and not a few "Heinz Whos?"



Heinz Duerr

There could be no greater contrast between Mr. Duerr and his predecessor, the knowledgeable, tough, but somewhat dour Dr. Walter Cipa, whose regime foundered on industrial relations. For Mr. Duerr products are second to people.

He claims to have known personally a large proportion of the employees in the Duerr group and his first act after taking on the AEG job was to start visiting its 80 factories, hoping that his friendly face, his optimism and, not least his unmistakable local Schwabian accent will bring him closer to the concern's 150,000 workers.

"I am used to working in a democratic group," he said, referring to his experience as a negotiator. "My job is not to dictate, but to persuade those I consider to be equal partners and who have the same rights as I have."

He is heartened by some early successes. His first visits included "crisis factories" such as the AEG Kanis turbine works in Nuremberg and the Olympia office machinery factory at Wilhemshaven. Letters of support from the works councils followed almost immediately.

"I explained to them in their own language that we are working in an international environment and that some products, like typewriters, cannot be produced in Germany economically," he said.

"I have received counterproposals some of which were quite good. And they know that even if some nonviable units have to contract — after all, we don't want to keep losing money — there are others which are doing well and may absorb some of our redundant people."

With his experience as head of a family firm, Mr. Duerr's main problem appears to be not the complexity of AEG Telefunken but his natural inclination to keep all the reins in his own hand: "I'll have to discipline myself and learn how to delegate," he admitted ruefully.

Mr. Duerr gives the impression that he will learn fast. AEG Telefunken's huge capital reconstruction following a disastrous loss of DM 960 million last year was carried out by a bank consortium led by Dr. Friderichs Dresdner Bank, which is certain to keep a close eye on the new Mr. Duerr, particularly in the first vital year.

So, apart from his own management board which contains people with long experience both in their own spheres and of AEG itself, he will have to cope with the bankers looking for quick results. Nor can he expect lenience from Dr. Friderichs, the former federal economics minister, who must be just as concerned justifying his own personal choice — or else.

Moreover, Mr. Duerr has inherited the "Cipa plan" which includes the shedding of 13,000 employees and the closure of some unprofitable works. The plan may be sound in financial terms but runs counter to Mr. Duerr's own instinct of having people as his first priority. Yet he does not underestimate the importance of products which figure very highly in his vision of the future.



Using computer for quality control at Grundig.

DM 21 Billion Was Spent On R&D Projects in '79

(Continued on Page 15S)

talized concerns with a high ratio of overseas investment.

In the chemical industry, almost 10 percent of all employees (more than 50,000) are engaged in R&D, and make up well over a quarter of all West German R&D personnel. The industry is dominated by the big three — Bayer, Hoechst, BASF — which are among the world's top five chemical concerns, the other two being Du Pont of the United States, and ICI of Britain. Research costs are particularly heavy in the pharmaceuticals sector, which contains, in addition to the big three, such international firms such as Schering, Merck, Boehringer of Mannheim and of Ingelheim. Research expenditure could amount to as much as 15 to 20 percent of turnover, and it is reckoned that developing a single new drug may cost as much as DM 90 million.

The electrical/electronics sector is dominated by Siemens and AEG-Telefunken, though it also contains a number of successful smaller firms. R&D expenditure by Siemens reached DM 2.7 billion, or 9 percent of sales, in 1978-79. AEG-Telefunken, in spite of heavy losses that culminated in a drastic last-minute institutional support operation toward the end of last year, spent Dm 1 billion, or 7 percent of its sales, on R&D last year. AEG intends to increase R&D expenditure by a further 10 percent in 1980 despite severe cost-cutting in other sectors of the business.

The significance of R&D is further underlined by the speed in worldwide product development, particularly in the electronics sector. While in 1965 only 10 percent of sales consisted of products less than 10 years old, by 1977 the proportion rose to 40 percent, and it is still rising fast.

The silicon chip and microprocessor technology has further accelerated the process. In the case of Siemens, more than 40 percent of the sales today comprise products less than five years old. The effect on the user industries, including engineering and the automotive industry, has been spectacular. It is fueled above all by sharp international competition, particularly from the United States and Japan but also from France, Italy, Britain and some newly industrialized countries.

—A.H.

Aircraft Sector Faces Profound Changes

MUNICH (IHT) — The West German aircraft industry, modest in global terms because of a 10-year hiatus after World War II, is expected to undergo profound organizational changes over the next few years.

There are two main reasons: the breakup of the German-Dutch aircraft group VFW-Fokker; and the need to build on the success of the wide-bodied airliner Airbus in the face of fierce competition, particularly from the United States.

The national components of VFW-Fokker have already begun their independent existence but there are formidable difficulties in merging — as both the federal government and Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm (MBB) would dearly wish — VFW with the latter.

The main stumbling block seems to be the 35 percent stock held in the defunct VFW-Fokker by the steel-and-engineering group Krupp which United Technologies, a U.S. corporation with a 26 percent holding, is keen on acquiring. The combined stock would give the Americans a dominant voice in VFW and a strong one in a merged MBB-VFW, an outcome neither the government nor MBB are likely to welcome. United Technologies is among others a supplier of aircraft components. A large stake in the West German aircraft industry could create a U.S. foothold not only in the European civil aircraft industry but also in its defense market.

Leading Exponent

MBB already is among the leading exponents of air and space travel in Europe. It supplies almost one-third of Airbus Industrie's A-300, the wide-bodied medium-haul, twin-engined aircraft, including most of the body and the interiors. The three-nation corpotation has already received around 200 firm orders as well as 80 optional ones for the A-300 of which 100 are already flying.

At the beginning of the year, there were also 63 firm orders and 66 options for its smaller version, the A-310 which is due to go into service in 1982-83.

Airbus Industrie reckons it may sell 500 more in the next 10-15 years in addition to the 404 orders and options it holds for the two aircraft.

The active life of an aircraft model is estimated to be around 20 years, to which should be added about 10 years of development work. Airbus Industrie, including MBB, is at present studying three options, one of which is a "stretched" version of the original A-300, accommodating up to 300 passengers instead of the present 250.

A second option is for a smaller, short-to-medium haul aircraft, narrow bodied and seating around 150 persons, fewer than the 200 capacity of the A-310.

Third Study

A third study concerns a three or four-engined, long-range aircraft with a seating capacity of up to 200. In other words more economical for routes of more than 6,000 miles with lower passenger densities than the Boeing-747s, Tri-Star-500s or DC-10s.

But while decision on the first two studies, particularly the first one, may be made in the next few years, the third option concerns the aircraft requirements of the 1990s, possibly beyond. (A new urgency may of course be injected into the industry by the escalating prices of aviation fuel, demanding greater economy in consumption).

Prof. Gero Madelung, chief executive of MBB, has no doubt himself that the Europeans are having to broaden the range of their passenger aircraft further "as part of our strategy in facing competition, particularly from the U.S."

Although the official merger of MBB-VFW may be delayed, the two companies are cooperating in many areas, including the Airbus, the multination Tornado jet fighter and various European space projects. MBB itself is involved, with other German companies, in several such projects including Spacelab, the rocket project Ariane, television, weather and communications satellites, etc.

Although MBB is not large by world standards, it is broadly-based — one of the few aircraft companies in the world manufacturing its own helicopters (in cooperation with Kawasaki, of Japan). A blueprint of a future generation of transport helicopters, in cooperation with French, British and Italian companies, is already on the drawing board.

The technological excellence of MBB has been acknowledged in the U.S. magazine Aviation Week and Space Technology, which puts the West German concern among the leaders in Europe employing computerized manufacturing techniques.

A very high proportion, around 7 percent of MBB's 22,000 employees are engaged in research and development. As well over 50 percent of the company's work involves defense, much of it is funded by the federal government. However Professor Madelung emphasizes that it still spends between DM 35 million and DM 50 million a year of its own resources on future development including projects such as the transport helicopter.

Government financing of aerospace technology is itself being stepped up considerably over the period 1980-82. The federal contribution of DM 1.3 billion (40 percent up on the previous four years) is to be supplemented by the state administrations by a further DM 400 million. About half the Government contribution will be spent in the civil sector, in particular to improve the viability of the Airbus through reduced weight, lower fuel consumption and economies in production.

—A.H.

Economic Miracle Seen Slowing Down

(Continued from Page 1S)

cent development. The United States (the largest recipient), France, Belgium-Luxembourg, Switzerland and Brazil are the most popular outlets for German capital.

Among the main industries, the leaders in foreign investment are chemicals, electrical/electronics, iron and steel, engineering, oil exploration and processing, and the automotive industry. Financial institutions such as banks and insurance companies also are substantial investors of German capital abroad.

Foreign trade is the lifeblood of West German industry. With exports accounting for between a quarter and a third of the country's industrial output, while about 15 percent of world trade is invoiced in Deutsche marks (second highest after the U.S. dollar), the stakes are understandably high.

The bulk of West German industry's research and development is applied, as opposed to basic, which, supported by innovation and improvement in techniques, is a powerful weapon in the battle for continued prosperity. And it is not only the giants who wage it. Small and medium-size firms increasingly receive official backing and are now part of the battle.

Nevertheless, in spite of the temptation to match subsidization by trading rivals, and instances — such as aerospace, hard coal and shipbuilding — where subsidies are actually given, West Germany remains an open market. Government contracts and other forms of official aid are less than 22 percent of what is spent by industry on research and development, despite a continuing increase in the government's expenditure on such aid.

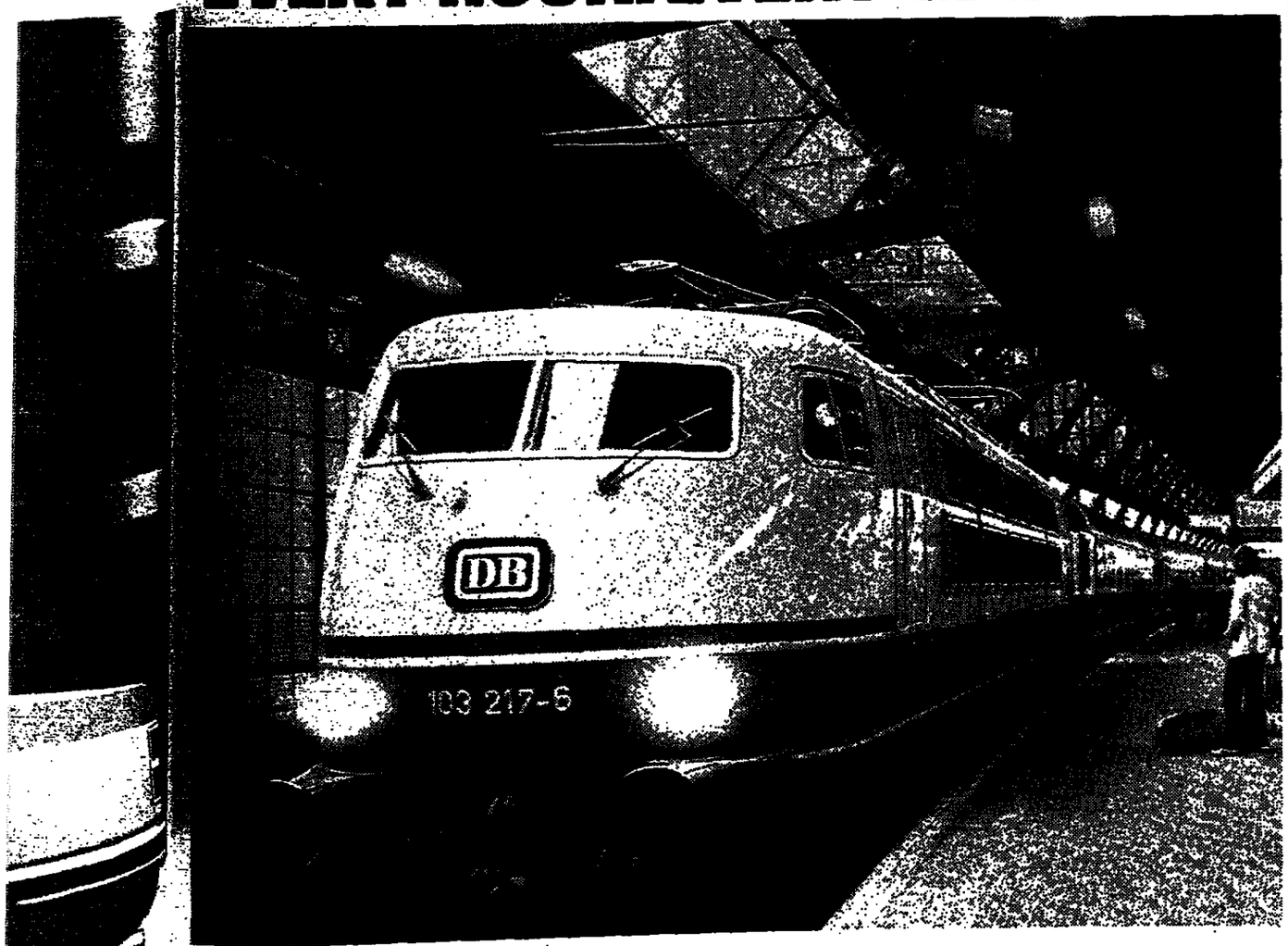
Open Market

In addition to energy, one of the government's major interests is promoting and encouraging Social expansion in data processing, an area in which West Germany still lags behind the United States and Japan, both in software and applications. Egon Overbeck, chief executive of the steel and engineering group Mannesmann, is not alone in suggesting that while Europeans managed to adapt and even improve upon technologies originating in the United States, U.S. dominations is not likely to be ended in the foreseeable future in such fields as reactor techniques, aircraft construction, communications and semiconductor technologies.

Still, West Germany has a high standing in applied research and development among the industrialized nations. A recent survey by the Institut der Deutschen Wirtschaft (German Economic Institute) places West Germany second after the United States in research and development spending per capita.

In terms of share of the gross national, or social, product spent on research and development, the Institute places Germany (at 1.9 percent of the GSP spent) third after the United States (2.1 percent) and the Netherlands (2 percent). But it also notes that in 1971-78, the rate of growth in research and development expenditure followed the opposite course. The United States and Germany produced the smallest annual increases (6.6 and 5 percent respectively) compared with Italy (15 percent), France (14 percent), Japan and Britain (13 percent each). The gap between the leaders and the laggers is narrowing.

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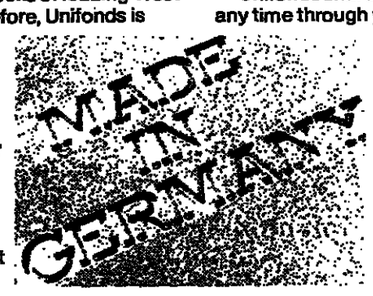
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Currency	Equivalent of DM 100	Invested at formation of UNIFONDS	Equivalent of DM 100	Value of shares at the redemption price	Performance in %
	on 12th April 1956		on 31th December 1979		
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US Dollar	23.81	2,380.95	57.75	34,993.24	+ 1,369.7
Pound Sterling	8.50	850.34	25.95	15,724.24	+ 1,749.2
Swiss Francs	104.11	10,411.47	92.25	55,898.30	+ 436.9
Belgian Francs	1,190.48	119,048	1,617.34	980,017	+ 723.2
French Francs	83.33	8,333.33	232.99	141,178.80	+ 1,594.1
Dutch Florins	90.48	9,047.62	110.02	66,665.91	+ 636.8
Italian Lire	14,865	1,486,547	46,577	28,223,035	+ 1,798.6
Austrian Schillings	619.05	61,904.94	719.94	436,243.04	+ 604.7
Japanese Yen	8,571	857,118	13,831	8,380,806	+ 877.8

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Pollution Control Becomes Industry

By Andrew Hargrave

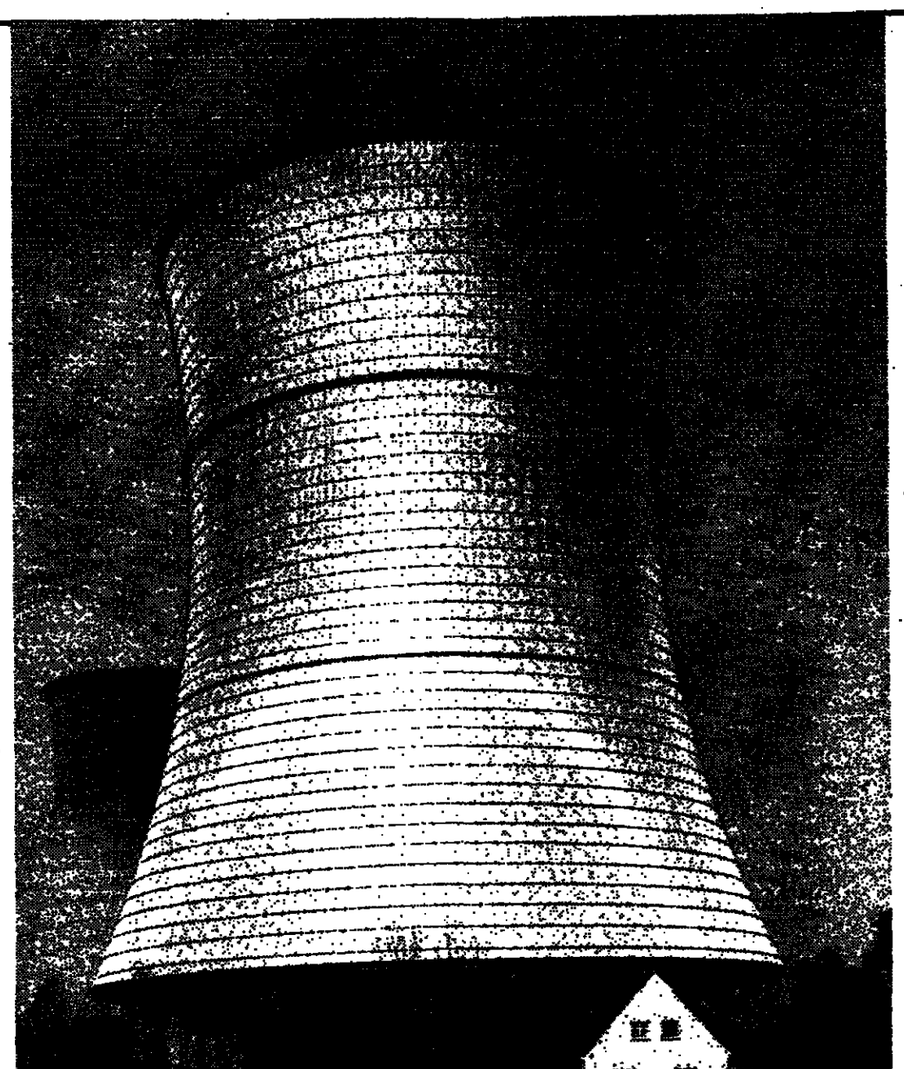
ESSEN (IHT) — To industry pollution and noise control regulations seem an irksome, costly necessity, a drag on company profitability. To environmentalists, industry seems an irksome, costly necessity, a drag on the enjoyment of the "full life." West German authorities are caught between these opposing tides and the results are sometimes odd to say the least.

An extreme example has been the virtual halt to new nuclear — and, to a certain extent, coal-fired — power station-building for several years now. But the cost of pollution and noise control to industry has also increased considerably in the past decade, especially in those branches which are the original sinners against the environment — coal mining, chemicals, iron and steel making.

In these industries, around one-eighth of the investment is now going into pollution control. The food, drink and tobacco industry, too, has increased its investment and is now estimated to approach 8 percent of the outlay.

Overall, West German industry is estimated to have spent more than DM 50 billion, more than 1 percent of the gross social product, on pollution control in the past decade. And this takes no account of sums spent by companies and individual citizens on, for example, emission in motor vehicles. Moreover, it is believed that operating costs may in time exceed the original investment in capital equipment, in a ratio of up to three-to-one.

These operating costs are likely to increase further next year when levies on effluent discharge are expected to take effect. A bill before the federal parliament would, for instance, force the chemical industry to have *all* its new products examined for possible harmful effects on the environment. Chemicals already in use may also be submitted to such a procedure if there is a hint of harmful effects.



Aluminum skin gleams on cooling tower of nuclear power plant near Dortmund.

Indeed Prof. Matthias Seefelder, vice-president of the chemical manufacturers association, in giving evidence to a parliamentary committee complained that this was the first time that a major industry would be asked to submit to such a procedure.

Professor Seefelder suggested that legislation and regulation should be harmonized at least throughout Europe, so that West German industry should not be handicapped in international competition.

Pollution control is also costly for the steelmakers. At a convention last year F. J. Weisweiler, a member of the Mannesmann management board, estimated the cost at DM 27 for every ton of crude steel produced — or more than DM 100 million a year for the group's output of 4 million tons.

To filter dust arising from production in just one of the concern's steelworks costs DM 34 million, or DM 32,000 for every ton of dust filtered.

However, pollution control itself is a major industry in West Germany, often providing work within the very group which has to spend millions on installing the equipment. For example, Demag, a member of the Mannesmann group, is itself a specialist manufacturer of dust control equipment, for steel mills and cement works in particular.

Emission control in the motor industry is also testing the ingenuity of the manufacturers. It is estimated that in the last decade exhaust gas and noise have each been reduced by 10 percent. Much greater advances are likely, partly because of tighter regulations in the U.S. which are likely to be duplicated in Europe.

Nixdorf's Philosophy

PADERBORN (IHT) — Heinz Nixdorf, 55, was still a student in 1952 when he turned his not inconsiderable mind to a burgeoning industry of the future. His laboratory serviced and later supplied components to office machinery manufacturers, both West German and foreign. But it was not until 16 years later that he set up his own computer company and not until 1978 that his sales broke through the magic DM 1 billion barrier. (They rose by a further 23 percent last year).

His philosophy is simple: Computers, particularly supported by semiconductors, are ideal for the "democratization" as well as decentralization of communications and decision making in a world that is in a danger of becoming too centralized and complex through the very existence of the computer itself.

Moreover computers are complex and fast-changing devices where advice, installation, instruction, after-sales service, maintenance and repair are at least as essential as their reliability, durability and ease of handling.

So Nixdorf AG, of which Mr. Nixdorf is the head and the main shareholder, has been concentrating on developing systems for the decentralization of large organizations (often linking in with central computers provided by IBM and other big mainframe manufacturers) as well as for smaller ones which had up to then been hesitant to use computers at all.

Comfort-Ergonomy

Nixdorf seeks to beat its rivals by selling not only hardware but systems, and not only systems but service, not only service but comfort-ergonomy.

That is why nearly two-thirds of his labor force of 11,500 (of whom 1,600 work in the United States) are engaged in servicing customers. This is Mr. Nixdorf's way of acquiring, keeping and increasing them in the face of ferocious competition from gigantic rivals in the United States, Japan and Europe.

Only once did Mr. Nixdorf diverge from this course. He set up a company for the manufacture of a large mainframe computer in partnership with AEG Telefunken. The attempt to compete with the IBMs, Honeywells, NCRs, Sperry Univacs in this field, even in the limited sector of computers for universities, was a dismal failure and dissolved in the mid-1970s.

Since then while Nixdorf AG has been slowly edging its way upward in systems sizes and prices, Mr. Nixdorf himself gets slightly irritated when pestered about his intention to break back into the mainframe market.

"It is still an open question," he said recently. "We have always followed the trend upwards. But at the moment our manufacturing capacities are so full that it would be foolish to seek new markets while neglecting existing and successful ones."

He seems unconcerned about the increasing invasion of the office, national and local government segment (in which Nixdorf AG claims a lead) by the "big boys," the Americans, the Japanese, as well as Europeans like Siemens and Philips. Nor is he particularly interested in manufacturing silicon chips, though he often refers to the first one-cell microprocessor in Europe, which, he claims, was developed in 1972 from a U.S. licence. There are, he says "enough chip producers eager to supply us."

Nixdorf AG is a member of a purchasing group STACK which includes Control Data, ICL, Plessey and Olivetti and also has a know-how exchange agreement with a Japanese firm. But basically Heinz Nixdorf himself is a "loner," unwilling to relinquish the rein even to a limited extent.

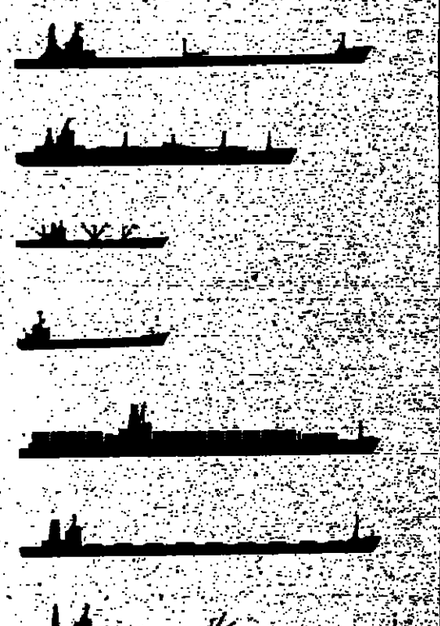
The big challenge occured toward the end of 1978 after he won the market prize awarded annually by the German Marketing Association "for the democratization of data processing." Volkswagen, one of the world's leading automobile corporations, had some spare money to invest. It was also keen on gaining expertise in the "electronization" of automobiles and bid for a large holding in Nixdorf AG.

Nixdorf (VW guessed rightly) was somewhat under-capitalised for fast growth. But Mr. Nixdorf resisted and was eventually, backed by the Deutsche Bank, West Germany's top commercial bank, which still has 25 percent of the company's equity.

Until recently Nixdorf had not touched the bank's DM 200 million capital infusion and financed necessary investments from the company's resources.

—A.H.

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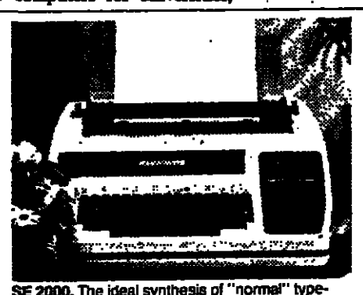
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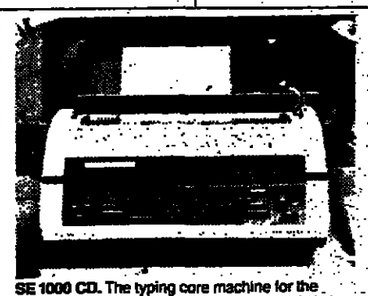
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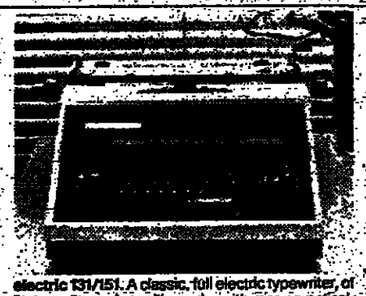




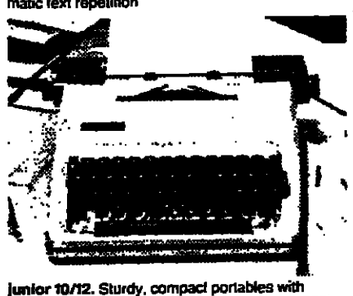
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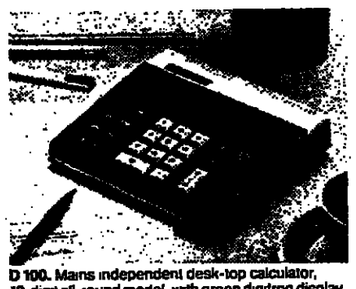
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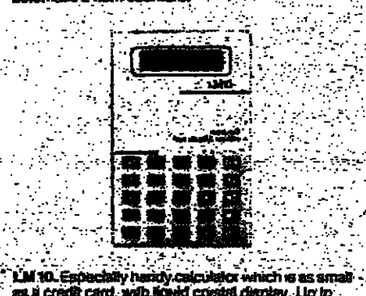
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Natural Gas Revival Intensifies

By Andrew Hargrave

ESSEN (IHT) — The discovery of natural gas in Lower Saxony — an extension of the Dutch gas fields — brought about in the mid-1960s a considerable shift in favor of gas within the overall energy pattern of West Germany.

The revival of gas as a major supplier of energy was further strengthened by the discovery of gas fields in the northern North Sea, the prospects and exploitability of associated gas in oil wells, a vast network of land and undersea pipelines, efficient transport of liquified natural gas (LNG) and, more recently, improvements in the technology of producing synthetic natural gas (SNG) from coal, including the deep, and in West Germany abundant, soft coal (lignite) deposits.

As recently as in 1967, gas provided a mere 1.5 percent of West Germany's primary energy requirement. By 1970 it rose to 5.4 percent and last year the contribution of natural gas reached 16 percent of the entire primary energy market. Almost half the supply was taken up by industry (with the iron and steel and chemical industries by far the largest users, consuming about two-thirds of gas used in industry as a whole), around a quarter in power stations and nearly a fifth in the home and in commerce.

However, the steadily growing share of gas in the West German energy market has in recent years been achieved almost entirely by an increase in imports. Home-produced gas increased its share only slightly, to around 6 percent between 1973 and last year. Imported gas, mainly from the Netherlands and Norway (but also from the Soviet Union and Algeria among others) has increased its share from 4.4 percent to 10 percent during the same period.

Altogether more than two-thirds of the natural gas delivered in the federal republic last year came from abroad.

Natural gas from the Netherlands and the North Sea is expected to increase throughout the current decade, especially at the expense of (also imported, but largely from the less stable Middle East) crude oil. Oil's share, the authorities hope, should decline by fully one-fifth, to around 40 percent of the total primary energy consumption by 1990.

Future supplies of gas will also be boosted by the recent multination contract with Nigeria for deliveries of liquid natural gas (LNG) in the early 1980s. After 1990, the prospects for gas are less clear. Table 1 below gives one estimate, by the World Energy Conference of 1978, on the respective reserves and consumption of the world's three main fossil fuels — coal, oil and gas.

There is therefore serious imbalance between the available reserves of each of these vital fuels and their exploitation, particularly that of gas. Even if one considers the substantial amounts of gas which are at present flared off offshore well (some of which could be captured and either piped ashore or liquified and transported off the well itself) natural gas has a limited lifespan. The best and most economical substitutes appear to be synthetic natural gas (SNG) to be won from coal, hard or soft, especially as gas, with a heat loss averaging only 25 percent, is a very economical fuel.

The subject of gasification has already been discussed in the article on coal. However it is worth repeating that in the view of some experts SNG distilled from soft coal is already cheaper than gas won from fuel oil and may compete with natural gas itself by the mid-1980s, especially if the real price rises at an annual rate of at least 2 percent, which it probably will.

There are at present two major plants in West Germany for the gasification of coal. One is the Ruhr 100 operated jointly by Ruhrkohle, its power station subsidiary Steag, and Ruhrgas, the country's leading gas utility, with 75 percent support from the federal government. In its first phase it will process 1 million tons of hard coal a year to produce 500 million cubic meters of SNG.

It is eventually to be trebled in size (at the cost of DM 1.8 billion) and integrated at a later stage with a high temperature nuclear reactor to produce steam.

Proven Process

A second major gasification plant is to process 1 million tons of soft coal a year to deliver SNG for the production of methanol in chemical works. It will cost around DM 600 million and be located in the Rhine district where recoverable reserves of several billion tons of soft coal exist. Gasification will be based on the already proven Winkler process developed by Rheinbraun, a subsidiary of the public utility RWE, which has been operating an experimental facility (with a throughput of 1 ton of soft coal an hour) at Frechen, since 1978.

As for the recovery of gas from hitherto uneconomic offshore fields, the north German steel and engineering concern Salzgitter is developing (in conjunction with the French company FMC) a loading system for LNG and liquid petroleum gas (LPG) between production platform and tanker.

The system, which Salzgitter says will be on offer in 1981-82, would enable the economic exploitation of smaller fields, including associated gas from oil wells flared off up to now, without the necessity of laying expensive pipelines to shore.

Salzgitter claims that about 60 percent of the estimated natural gas reserves in the North sea south of the 62 parallel — equivalent to five times the present natural gas consumption of West Germany — would remain unusable without the development of a loading system such as the one on offer.

Europeans Joining Forces Against Asian Electronics

NUREMBERG (IHT) — Competition from the Far East, particularly from Japan, is increasingly forcing Europeans in the consumer electronics market to join forces.

The most recent example of such cooperation is the Video 2000 system developed jointly by Philips, the Netherlands group already strongly entrenched in the federal republic, and the country's native specialist Grundig which still claims a quarter-plus share in the domestic color television market. They are thus taking on Sony and Matshuhita-JVC. All three offer incompatible tapes and are therefore not interchangeable.

Philips has acquired a 24.5 percent share in Grundig following the semiretirement of its founder and chief executive, the independent-minded Max Grundig, who is now "president for life."

The Video 2000 is being manufactured in West Germany at Grundig's new Nuremberg factory. Sales are, in addition to Philips and Grundig, also conducted through the network of the Siemens group which is also negotiating for the manufacturing rights of the video-recorder.

'Super' Recorder

It was at this factory 18 months ago that Grundig launched its own "super" home videotape recorder with a maximum running time of four hours and a capability of "storing" two programs for up to 10 days.

Last year Grundig followed up the recorder with a color TV projector which, it claimed, was ahead of its rivals in enlarging by an extremely clear projection pictures sixfold the 66 centimeter TV screen. The projector may be connected to video-recorders, cassettes, television cameras as well as to loudspeakers for larger audiences in halls.

The biggest single domestic manufacturer in this fiercely competitive market (sales in Germany approach DM 10 billion a year) is AEG Telefunken, the latter part of the title recalling a once-world leader in television and radio.

Stagnation in the concern's sales volume last year, exaggerated by the declining export prices (in terms of the strong Deutsche mark) have not yet been compensated by any advance in the relatively small audio-visual field.

Siemens, too, has a strong foothold in consumer electronics in Polygram, another Dutch-German company involving Philips, with manufacturing facilities in both countries. It is strong on music with its main business being phonograph records, cassettes, sound recording in general as well as audio-visual material. Stagnating sales, particularly in the U.S. market, have exercised a strong pressure on profits.

To counter worldwide competition, West German companies have enlisted both technology and service which, they hope, will to some extent offset the price advantages being offered by low-cost rivals.

Power Shortages Are Feared

Nuclear Plant Curb Adds to Energy Gap

FRANKFURT (IHT) — For several years power station constructors have been warning of the danger of electricity shortages in the mid-1980s if the curb on allowing nuclear plants to be built were allowed to continue.

The decision by the Lower Saxony administration last May to refuse permission for an atomic waste disposal and reprocessing plant at Gorleben was a serious blow to the hopes of government, industry and public utilities as these facilities are a precondition to building further nuclear power stations.

To allay public fears and overcome resistance, legislation has been introduced to the effect that after 1985 no nuclear power stations may be approved unless waste disposal and reprocessing facilities are safeguarded.

The stalemate appears recently to have been broken by West Germany's leading power station constructor Kraftwerk Union (KWU) being awarded a contract for a second station with a capacity of 1,200 megawatts at Ohu, in eastern Bavaria. This follows moves in Hessen to offer waste disposal and reprocessing sites and the decision of a district court (whose jurisdiction includes Gorleben) to agree provisionally to an interim waste disposal site.

Time Lag

However, the fact that the second Ohu station is expected to come on stream only in 1988 underlines the substantial time lag between the award of a contract and its completion. (It should also be noted that virtually all nuclear power stations already commissioned went into operation after — at times well after — the original target date.)

There have been a number of studies recently estimating the additional supply required to avoid an energy gap sometime during the current decade. Table I indicates the required capacity (including reserve capacity) which should be installed between now and 1990 to meet peak demand, assuming an annual increase in consumption of 4.5 percent. (The increase in 1979 was 4.4 percent, although this year's, in view of the expected lower economic growth, it is likely to be less.)

The 1978 total consisted of 23,500 MW baseload capacity (including 8,000 MW in nuclear stations) and around 50,5000 MW of middle and peak load capacity. The gap in baseload capacity had consequently to be filled by the less economic middle load stations. As an expansion in soft coal and hydro-electric-based capacity is no longer possible, the entire additional need for baseload should fall to nuclear power — 9,600 MW by 1985 and an additional 13,600 MW by 1990, a total of 23,200 MW. This is already 5,000 MW short of earlier estimates, the result of a lower increase in the peak load and the commissioning of hard coal-based stations.

In other words the 1978 nuclear capacity would have to be more than doubled by 1985 and almost trebled by 1990 to avoid what a study describes as "difficulties in meeting demand." The input of hard coal in power stations should also rise, though at a slower pace — nearly a third by 1985 and by more than 50 percent by 1990.

To support the case for expansion in nuclear capacity the public utilities emphasize the tough safety regulations governing West Germany's nuclear pressurized water reactors, especially since the Three Mile Island accident in the United States last year.

They also underline the flexibility and efficiency of nuclear power justifying the admittedly much higher initial capital investment.

The availability of waste heat for district heating systems, the coupling of nuclear stations with coal gasification plant, particularly the helium-cooled high temperature reactor, and the availability of heat pumps for house and water heating, are among the advantages cited.

Further delays in the nuclear power station program has of course much wider implications than even the safeguarding of electricity supply. It involves the main contractors of power generation and transmission equipment, KWU and Brown-Boveri, particularly the former who — in spite of such export oppoortunities as offered in Latin America and the ill-fated orders in Iran — rely on a steady flow of work at home to maintain and expand capacity and retain skilled labor.

KWU, a subsidiary of Siemens, has been plagued by short time working and redundancies in recent years and its chief executive, Klaus Barthelt, has warned of a "brain drain" of skilled scientists, technologists and engineers if the nuclear impasse continued. (Nevertheless, KWU, managed to produce a profit, admittedly on lower turnover, last year.)

Supporters of an expanded nuclear power program argue that, apart from its implications on electricity supply and the suppliers of plant and equipment, it also has a technological spinoff which an industrially advanced country such as West Germany can ignore only at its peril.

There is no shortage of opponents to nuclear power, however, on the grounds of safety, proliferation and the fear of a "plutonium economy." The nuclear issue is certain to be a feature of the federal elections in May and October, as in Sweden and other countries, and may decide the fate of the present Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition government.

—A.H.

steel 钢
machinery 机器
shipbuilding 船
railway stock 铁路车辆
energy service 能源技术
industrial planning 工业策划
trade and 商业与交通
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3 U.S. Magazines — 'Tools of Capitalism'

By N.R. Kleinfield



NEW YORK (NYT) — They are the Big Three of business magazines. When it comes to competition, they can be as fierce as the three automotive giants in Detroit whose woes they cover. They have as sharp an eye for profits as The Wall Street that they chronicle.

They are the pioneers of business journalism: the 63-year-old Forbes, the 50-year-old Fortune and the 50-year-old Business Week.

Each boasts that last year was its most profitable ever, each says it has got off to an even faster start this year and each says it is determined to leave its competitors far behind.

Fortune 500

The competition is time-honored and intense. Fortune, which has become a biweekly, created a new yardstick 25 years ago with the Fortune 500, its painstaking compilation of the nation's 500 largest industrial companies. Then Forbes hit back with the Forbes 500. More recently, Business Week has run computer-generated data on the economy's largest companies, industry by industry, with all the financial ratios one could hope to know.

Although the three magazines cover the same subject, they differ markedly in character and objective. Business Week, a weekly and the flagship publication of McGraw-Hill, runs the closest to the news and is, by all accounts, the most profitable. It leads all magazines, of whatever kind, in advertising.

Forbes, which playfully describes itself as "the capitalist tool," is a biweekly owned by Malcolm Forbes. With the outspoken, irreverent tone that Forbes has inspired, the magazine is known for puncturing corporate stuffed shirts with pointed criticisms of prominent companies and executives (although at times they are applauded in equally emphatic terms).

And then there is Fortune — handsome, august and prestigious but, by almost all accounts, not as avidly read as its competitors. Unfairly or not, the magazine that Henry Luce founded is often written off as an ornament. More than any other, it speaks for the uppermost sanctums of corporate power, but it remains one of the least prosperous of Time Inc.'s magazines.

Business Week's Revenues

Whereas Business Week has long towered over the other two in revenues (it sells more ad pages than its rivals combined) and circulation, the rivalry between Fortune and Forbes has undergone dramatic change. Fifteen years ago, Forbes ran only 788 ad pages, while Fortune ran 2,038. But from then on the gap narrowed, until in 1975 Forbes spurted ahead.

In 1978, Fortune responded to lagging circulation and advertiser interest by changing from a monthly to a biweekly. The greater frequency, plus sharp initial ad discounts, enabled it to bounce back to within 43 pages of Forbes. But last year the tide turned again. Forbes's aggressive selling helped it move well ahead, and it finished 340 pages up on Fortune, even gaining 360 pages on Business Week. (Fortune brings in greater revenues than Forbes, because its rates are higher.)

In publishing circles, Forbes and Business Week are regarded as hugely profitable, far more so than Fortune, which is the most expensive of the three to produce. Business Week says that since 1974 its revenues have doubled and its profits tripled. Last year, it led all magazines in ad pages. Forbes, in 1979, ranked eighth in ad pages.

Different Drums

Editorially the magazines have marched to different drums. "The purpose of Business Week is to help our readers do their job better," Lewis Young, Business Week's editor, said. "Our primary reader is the middle-level manager who wants to advance."

Fortune is "literature about business," said Robert Lubar, who recently stepped down after a decade as its managing editor.

Malcolm Forbes, publisher of Forbes, has an equally distinct view of his magazine: "Jim Michaels, our editor, says we're the drama critic of American business," Mr. Forbes said in an interview. "I put it that we give the corporate report card. At Forbes, we believe that blowing the whistle on inept management is just as important as patting on the back."

Although Fortune and Forbes watch each other like hawks, Business Week considers The Wall Street Journal its major worry.

"We did a survey when I first became editor as to why people didn't read a story in our magazine," Mr. Young said in an interview, "and the No. 1 reason was because they read it in The Journal." Mr. Young said he tried to differ from The Journal by salting articles with more analysis.

As it happens, the three magazines have not that much readership overlap. Business Week boasts the youngest audience (median age: 43). Forbes claims the oldest (median age: 54) and the wealthiest.

The three magazines differ markedly in how their staffs produce articles. Business Week relies on teams of reporters for even relatively brief articles. Portions of big articles sometimes end up being written by different reporters, and an editor welds them together, not always smoothly. In its coverage, Business Week has stressed technology and corporate strategy.

Forbes normally has one reporter and a researcher report and write an article. Each reporter is expected to churn something out for every issue, leading to criticism that too many Forbes pieces are shallow.

Fortune allows the luxury of time. Each writer, who also works with a researcher, is expected to produce just 8 to 10 articles a year — twice as many, however, as when Fortune was a monthly.

Forbes has always spoken primarily to the individual investor, although the magazine has broadened its scope in recent years. But by most accounts, its articles continue to be the toughest on business.

Morgan Guaranty's Lender Role Changing

(Continued from Page 7)

the precise extent and effects of the Fed's new program. "But clearly we're entering a period when we're going to have to start saying 'no.' And to the extent that we have to restrict or ration credit, we will do it on the basis of our long-term relationships with corporate clients — the ones that have been maintained."

Maintaining a relationship, in bankers' parlance, generally means that the client keeps some of its reserve funds on deposit with a bank. Corporate customers often "pay" a bank by placing money in such non-interest-bearing accounts. The bank, in turn, makes money by investing these deposits elsewhere. A corporation may use such an arrangement to pay for specific loan commitments or services. But it is mutually understood that this financial tie goes along with such hard-to-measure benefits as being able to call a bank's chief economist at any time for advice, and other such amenities.

With credit tight, friendly relations are starting to look quite valuable indeed. As Mr. Smith noted, "We will become arbiters of who gets money and who doesn't."

Concerned that borrowed funds will soon become scarce, many corporations are rushing to change their "lines" of credit with banks to "committed facilities." Simply put, a line is an agreement between a bank and a corporation that if the company needs a certain amount of money, the bank will be ready with a loan. A commitment is a legal obligation by the bank to lend money to the company, if asked. And corporations pay more for a commitment, usually about half of 1 percent of the sum committed.

In St. Louis, the Ralston Purina Co. two weeks ago arranged a sizable committed facility with a group of 10 banks, according to Kenneth Kermes, senior vice president and chief financial officer. Morgan Guaranty is one of Ralston Purina's three main banks, along with the Bank of America and the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago.

These arrangements are seen primarily as precautionary measures by the corporations, who want to be sure that they are not squeezed out of the borrowing markets altogether by the Fed's controls. Some analysts have expressed concern that if a substantial portion of commitments outstanding were demanded, it might play havoc with the Fed's loan-growth guidelines. And if the commitments were not honored by the banks, that could prompt a rash of lawsuits from the corporations seeking funds. However, traditionally less than half these commitments are used.

The commitments may well not be used simply because the government's program is expected to slow the economy, thus diminishing the corporate need for funds. "What you have now is a lot of people like me trying to lessen the demand on Morgan and the other banks," said Mr. Kermes.

Partly because of the anticipated recession and partly because of the continuing rise in interest rates, Ralston Purina is trimming its capital budget. This year, according to Mr. Kermes, the big corporation — whose lines include animal feeds, pet foods and restaurants — plans to spend about $215 million. "Just three months ago," he said, "we were talking about $240 to $250 million."

These cuts will result from reducing maintenance and upgrading programs on facilities and equipment throughout the company. "What we lose is some of the ability to make productivity gains," Mr. Kermes said.

Mr. Smith was asked about the long-term effect of the continuing high rates of interest. "I think we're now getting to the point where these rates are going to bite, and some projects will be put off," he said. "But for the most part, I think companies will go ahead with their plans, and the higher interest rates will simply be built into the price of their products."

"Paying a high prime rate for a year or two is not going to kill a project for us," said Will Storey, chief financial officer of the Boise Cascade Corp., a producer of forest products.

This is a familiar refrain among executives of companies in capital-intensive industries. Many of their projects have pay-back schedules of 20 years or more, so a year or twoof specially high rates is not a grave concern for them.

Typically, these companies fund big projects by issuing long-term bonds, which carry maturities of up to 30 years. With interest rates so high, many corporate issuers are shunning the bond market to avoid having to pay high interest for decades. Instead they arrange short-term loans, hoping to move into long-term bonds when rates decline. This, too, adds to loan demand at banks, as they try to accommodate the corporate dropouts from the bond market.

The important question, Mr. Storey said, is what the long-term rate will be when things settle down. Still, he admits that because of higher inflation and interest rates, Boise Cascade recently raised its hurdle rates — the anticipated rate of return on new projects.

Like Ralston, Boise has Morgan Guaranty as one of its three lending banks. It, too, recently decided to expand its total of committed bank credit lines to "somewhat more than $400 million."

"The banks," he said, "certainly weren't beating on our doors telling us to borrow more money, but they also told us not to worry. But for companies that have not been paying commitment fees all along it may be another story. They may be in for a rude awakening when they go to their banks."

British Bankruptcies Rise in First Quarter

LONDON, April 14 (UPI) — Some 30 percent more firms went bankrupt in Britain in the first quarter of this year than in the last three months of 1979, according to the statistics released today by Trade Indemnity.

There were 494 failures in the first quarter of this year compared with 346 in the last three months of 1979 and 380 in the first quarter of 1979. The 1980 quarter's total is the highest since the 513 failures recorded by Trade Indemnity in the third quarter of 1977.

If Iran Cuts Oil, W. German Sees 'No Real Crisis'

BONN, April 14 (AP-DJ) — The head of Mobil Oil's West German subsidiary said in a magazine interview today that this country would face difficulties "but no real crisis" if Iran shut off the flow of oil here.

But Herbert Lewinsky told "Der Spiegel" that a U.S. blockade of the Persian Gulf would be "a catastrophe" for the industrial world.

Iran, which supplies 10-15 percent of West German oil imports, has warned that it will shut off oil deliveries to any country joining the United States in economic sanctions to demand release of the U.S. hostages.

"The loss of Persian oil would bring with it difficulties but would certainly unleash no real crisis," Mr. Lewinsky said. "If the Persian production stopped for us, then we would pursue oil from other sources."

Asked what would happen if the United States imposed a blockade of the Persian Gulf or mined the Straits of Hormuz, Mr. Lewinsky replied: "That would be no crisis, that would be a catastrophe. No one can take precautions in such a case."

European Gold Markets

April 14, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	532.00	529.75	—0.75
Zurich	534.5	528.50	—5.0
Paris (12.5 kilo)	544.93	537.68	+0.65

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basis	May 80	Aug. 80	
590	19.00-25.00	——	November calls start on 5th May 1980
570	11.00-17.00	57.00-64.00	
610	7.00-10.00	42.00-49.00	
630	4.00- 8.00	36.00-43.00	
650	3.00- 7.00	30.00-37.00	

Gold Bullion 531.00-534.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

INTERNATIONAL MEDDING
SOCIEDADE DE CEREAIS BERTOL LTDA., foreseeing the implantation of an industrial unit located in Passo Fundo - Rio Grande do Sul is interested in acquiring machines and equipment for the extraction of vegetable oils.
The purpose of this communication is to invite interested parties to present their proposals in writing to the following address:
Rodovia RST - 153 Km. 02 - S/n°
CEP. 99.100 - PASSO FUNDO - RS.
BRAZIL

Mr. William Woodward
Executive Director
Business Marketing Corporation
for New York City
575 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10022
USA

Please send me everything I need to know about manufacturing in New York City.

Name
Title
Address
City Country

IHT



NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 P.M. Prices April 14

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

(Continued on Page 9)

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NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 P.M. Prices April 14

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
15½	InPw pf2.28	13.		z1200	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ½
17⅛	IowaEl 1.60	7.2	6	24	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
11	IowaIl 1.40							
	IowaRG 2.10							
	IowaPS 2.20							
	IowaRs 2.52							
	IpcoCp .12							
	IrvgBk 2.72							
	ItalCo							
	ItelCo							
	Itel pf							
	— J-J-J —							
	JamesF 1.40							
	JamesRv .48							
	Jamesw .12							
	JapanF 1.32e							
	JeffPlt 1.20							
	JerC pf 4							
	JerC pf 9.36							
	JerC pf 7.88							
	JerC pf13.50							
	JerC pf 11							
	JerC pf 2.18							
	JewelC 1.92							
	Jewelcor							
	JhnMan 1.92							
	JohnJn pf5.40							
	JohnsCn 2							
	JohnEF							
	JohnCn 1.20							
	Jonlgn .46							
	Jorgen 1.50							
	Jostens 1							
	JoyMfg 1.72							
	— K-K-K —							
	KLM 3.49e							
	K mart .84							
	KaisrAl 1.20							
	Kai StF 4.75							
	KaisCe 1.40							
	KaiC pf 1.37							
	KaisrSt							
	KanebSv .28							
	Kaneb .80							
	KCtyPL 2.44							
	KCPL pf4.35							
	KCPL pf4.50							
	KCPL pf2.20							
	KCSoln 1.10							
	KanGE 1.94							
	KanNb 1.48							
	KanPLt 2.04							
	KaPL pf2.32							
	KatyInd							
	Katy pf1.46							
	KaufBr .24							
	Keane .40							
	Keller .30							
	Kellogg 1.32							
	Kellwd .80							
	KenRty .10e							
	Kenmt s							
	Kenact 1.40							
	KyUtil 2.12							
	KerrGls .44							

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
19½	13¼	KerrG	pf1.70	11.		5	15½	15¼	15½	— ⅛
78⅝	46	KerrM	1.80	3.0	18	395	60⅝	58⅝	60½	+1⅛
17¼	7⅝	KeysCon				2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
29⅛	17	KeysInt	s.48	1.7	15	12	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
39⅛	28½	KiddeW	1.80	5.7	4	10	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
51⅝	37½	Kidde	prB 4	10.		1	40	40	40	
30	21⅝	Kidde	pr1.64	6.8		6	24½	24¼	24¼	
48½	37¾	KimbCl	3.20	8.4	6	392	38⅜	37⅝	38	+ ¼
14⅝	9¾	KingDSt	.90	8.7	5	31	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	14⅝	Kirsch	1.32	8.3	5	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
26½	19⅛	KnightRd	.70	3.3	8	65	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
27⅛	15½	Koehrin	1.10	6.4	4	5	17¼	17	17⅛	— ⅛
36½	27⅝	Koen	pf2.75	10.		1	27½	27½	27½	
28⅝	17¼	Koper	n1.20	6.6	22	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
24	15⅝	Kollmr	s.40	1.9	12	123	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
31⅝	20	Koppers	1.40	6.3	7	57	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—1⅛
50⅝	39⅝	Kraft	3.20	7.4	6	91	43⅝	43	43	— ⅛
13½	4½	Kroehlr				36	4⅛	d 4¼	4¼	— ⅛
27	14	Kroger	s1.36	8.4	5	122	16⅛	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Kuhlm	.80	10.	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
15	8⅝	Kysor	.88	9.0	5	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
		— L-L-L —								
14⅝	6½	LFE	.12r	1.7	7	31	7½	7	7	— ½
18⅝	14⅛	LITCO	1	6.5	7	5	15⅝	15½	15½	
5⅝	2	LLCCp			58	153	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	LTV			2	492	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	
39	23⅛	LTV	pf 2.40	9.3		37	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	8¼	LQuint	1.11f	12.	10	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	14⅝	LacGas	1.86	11.	4	8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
19½	9	LamaSe	s.80	8.4	3	44	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
20⅛	13⅛	LaneBry	1	7.0	6	13	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
33½	18⅝	Lanier	s.44	1.8	12	202	24½	24	24⅛	
14⅝	9½	LawtCo	.60	6.0	10	40	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
29	14½	LearPet	s.12	.7	16	194	19¼	18	18	—1⅛
29½	17⅝	LearSg	1.04	5.0	5	55	21⅝	20⅝	21	— ⅜
24⅝	19¼	LawyTrn	1.30	6.5	6	23	20⅝	20	20	— ⅛
24⅝	17⅛	LeeEnt	.84	4.3	7	3	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
2	1⅛	LehValInd			26		1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
21	13½	LVIn	pf			1	13½	13½	13½	— ½
14	9⅝	Lehmn	1.67e	16.		91	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
23⅝	13	Lennar	s.32	1.9	4	48	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
29⅝	20⅝	Lenox	1.48	7.0	4	22	21⅛	d20½	21⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	6	LesFay	.48	7.8	7	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
22¼	16	LevFdC				17	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
14⅝	12⅝	LevFln	.75a	6.0		1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
39⅞	32¼	LeviStr	s1.10	3.1	8	90	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	18	LevitzF	1	5.4	4	154	19½	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	20	LOF	2.20a	11.	6	51	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛
57⅝	41½	LOF	pf 4.75	11.		3	42	42	42	
22⅛	11⅝	LibtyCp	s.60	4.3	5	81	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
24	15	Liferrik		2.3	10	30	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
42	29⅝	Liggett	2.50	5.5	9	1274	u45⅝	43⅝	45⅝	+7⅛
63⅝	45⅝	LillyEli	2.10	4.2	11	266	50	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
48	33⅝	LincNt	2.80	7.3	5	70	36¼	35½	35½	— ⅛
95	67½	LincNtpf	3	4.2		1	71	71	71	—1
18⅛	13⅝	LincPl	1.80a	12.		3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
8⅝	4⅝	Lionel	.16	3.0	5	20	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
57⅝	23⅝	Litton	1b	2.0	7	313	51⅛	49⅝	50⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	16⅛	Litton	pf 2	12.		11	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
48⅛	18⅝	Lockhd			15	113	31⅝	30⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
45	25½	Loctite	.56	2.8	11	151	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
73⅝	42⅝	Loews	1.20	1.9	4	24	63½	63⅛	63⅛	— ½
18⅝	10½	LomFn	1	8.0	6	54	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
21	13⅝	LomMt	2.36e	16.	6	32	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
30⅛	21⅝	LnStar	1.45	4.9	4	120	24	23½	23⅝	
17⅝	13½	LILCo	1.78	12.	6	300	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
85¼	72	LIL	pf1 5.75	7.8		2	74	72	74	+2¼
96¼	69	LIL	pf5 9.80	13.		5	74½	74½	74½	+ ½
25⅛	15⅝	LIL	pfP2.43	13.		4	19	18⅝	19	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
33	22¼	LongDr	.76	3.2	9	9	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
27¼	23½	Loral	s		15	26	27¼	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
52⅝	27¼	LaLand	1.80	4.7	9	327	38⅝	37½	38⅛	— ½
29½	18⅝	LaPac	.60b	2.9	6	162	20⅝	20⅛	20½	— ⅛
23¼	14½	LouvGs	2.06	13.	7	200	16	15⅝	16	
15⅝	7½	Lowenst				3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
18⅛	13⅛	Lowes	n.60	3.8	8	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
64½	42½	Lubrzl	1.88	3.3	12	41	56	55	55	—1⅛
17⅛	13⅛	LuckyS	1.12	7.3	8	237	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	8⅝	Ludlow	.80	8.1	6	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	12	Lukens	.96	7.5	18	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
		— M-M-M —								
25½	21⅝	MACOM	s.20	.8	8	68	25½	25	25⅛	— ⅛
57⅝	37⅝	MCA	1.50	3.0	8	39	50⅝	49⅛	49⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	MEI	.44	4.1	6	18	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
38⅛	16	MGIC	1.12	5.5	6	254	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
24	14⅛	MacAF	1	4.3	8	10	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
13⅛	5⅝	Macke	.52	6.4	5	67	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	21⅝	MB Ltd g	n1.40a			23	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	11	Macmill	.82	7.5	6	297	11	d10⅝	11	— ⅛
33	31⅝	Macy	s		5	40	32	32	32	
20⅝	13⅛	MdsFd	3.45e	15.		65	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
11⅛	6⅛	MagicC	.60	9.1	4	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
33⅜	26⅝	MalonH	1.12	4.1	9	13	27⅛	27	27	
20⅝	9⅝	MalAst	n		5	95	11½	10⅝	10⅝	—1
11½	5⅝	Manhin	.30b	5.1	3	37	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	5	ManhLf	.32	6.0	7	70	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
37⅛	26½	MfrHan	2.52	8.4	5	419	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—1⅛
48⅛	26⅝	MAPCO	1.60	4.4	9	728	37⅛	34	36⅛	— ⅜
73⅝	34⅛	MarOil	s1.80	3.3	11	277	55⅝	54½	54⅝	—1⅛
21⅜	11⅛	MarMid	.80	6.0	4	133	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	MarionL	.44	4.6	19	152	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
20½	11⅝	MarkCtl	.36	2.3	10	16	15½	15⅛	15½	
21½	12½	Mark	pf1.20	7.9		8	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ½
26⅛	16⅛	Marley	1	5.2	5	16	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
24	13	Marriot	.20	1.1	9	138	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
72⅛	53⅝	MrshM	3.60	6.2	9	86	59⅝	57⅝	57⅝	—2⅛
25⅝	12⅝	MrshF	1.24	8.9	5	38	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
57⅛	32⅝	MartM	2.20	5.8	4	289	43⅝	42⅛	42⅛	—1⅛
34	12⅝	MaryK	.44	2.0	12	64	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
31⅛	17⅝	Md Cup	.44	2.0	6	1	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
27½	19⅛	Masco	.60	2.7	8	837	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	20	Masonit	1.32	6.2	7	183	21⅝	21	21⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10½	MasM	1.44e	12.	8	37	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	MasseyF				189	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	12	MasCp	1.72	12.		3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
11½	8⅛	Masinc	1.16	12.		135	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
34⅛	25⅝	MatsuE	.35e	1.3	8	1	27	27	27	
10⅝	6⅝	Mattel	.30	4.2	5	111	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	4	Mattel	wt			67	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
28⅝	19⅝	Mattl	pf2.50	12.		2	21	21	21	
27⅛	18	MayDS	1.54	8.0	5	69	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	15⅝	MayerO	1.10	6.6	6	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	21½	Maytg	1.80a	8.2	6	33	22	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
34½	15⅝	McDrM	1.40	5.3	45	639	26½	26	26½	
38⅝	21⅛	McDr	pf2.20	7.7		19	29	28⅝	28½	— ⅛
29⅛	17½	McDr	pf2.60	14.		2	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
51⅝	36⅛	McDnld	.56	1.4	9	308	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
52⅝	20	McDonD	.98	2.4	7	434	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	—1⅛
32⅛	22⅛	McDonh	1.32	5.9	4	3	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
31⅛	20⅝	McGEd	1.80	8.0	5	149	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
31	23½	McGrH	1.52	5.4	9	236	28½	28	28½	— ½
89	34	McIntyr	g			62	52	50⅛	52	— ⅛
16½	8½	McLean	.64	7.4		194	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	6½	McLaut			4	26	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
58	19½	McMorO	.16	.5	100	84	35⅛	34⅛	35½	—1⅛
20½	11⅝	McNell	.90	6.9	8	13	13½	13½	13½	
29¼	19⅝	Mead	1.80	8.0	4	139	22⅝	21⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
48½	21⅛	Measrx	.50	2.2	8	11	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	— ½
72½	37⅛	Medtrn	.60	1.0	14	47	63⅝	61⅝	62⅛	—1⅛
31½	23½	Melville	1.60	5.9	7	39	27⅛	27½	27⅛	— ⅛
39	10	Memorex			3	84	12⅝	12	12⅛	— ⅛
41	30⅛	MercStr	1.25	3.8	5	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
29⅛	18½	MerTx	s1.32	6.1	5	3	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
75⅝	58⅛	Merck	2.30	3.5	13	517	66	64⅝	65	—1⅛
41⅛	27½	Merdith	1.32	3.9	5	4	33½	33½	33½	
35⅛	15½	MerrLy	.96	5.1	6	234	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
70⅝	24⅝	MesaPet	n		3	641	53	50⅝	52⅛	+1⅛
42½	27⅛	MesaRoy	n.13e		3	197	37⅛	36⅛	37	+ ⅛
18½	13⅝	Mesab	1.40e	9.9	10	24	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
20½	13⅝	Mesta				2	14	14	14	— ⅛
27⅝	14½	MGM	.60b	3.5	9	154	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
74½	51½	Metrm	3.20	5.4	7	x110	59½	59⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
35	22	MiE	pfC3.90	15.		z100	26½	26	26½	+1
72⅛	41	MiE	pfF8.12	18.		z100	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
71⅛	37	MiE	pfG7.68	17.		z630	44½	42	44½	+2½
71⅛	46	MiE	pfJ8.32	17.		z20	48½	48½	48½	+1½
74⅝	45⅛	MiE	pf18.12	17.		z20	47½	47½	47½	+2⅛
76	42	MiE	pf 8.32	18.		z190	47⅛	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	20⅝	MhWI	pf2.67	12.		4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
22⅝	16	MdCTel	1.48	9.2	6	16	18⅝	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
27½	19⅛	MdCT	pf2.06	9.3		7	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅝	MidSUt	1.58	12.	6	733	12½	12⅛	12⅝	
4⅝	2	MidIndM			3	25	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
30½	18	MidRos	1.30	5.4	7	47	24	23⅛	24	+ ⅛
29⅛	16⅛	MillerW	1.20	6.4	7	33	18½	18	18⅝	
41⅝	24½	MitlBrd	1.20	3.8	7	39	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ½
16⅛	15⅛	MitlR	s.40	2.4	17	3	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	17⅛	MinnGs	1.94	10.	4	9	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
58⅛	46⅛	MMM	2.80	5.6	9	548	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝	
21⅛	15	MinPL	2.04	11.	6	26	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	10½	MirroCp	.96	8.4	6	28	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
29⅛	24⅝	MisnIns	s.80	2.9	7	10	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	— ⅛
62⅛	45½	MPacC	3	5.5	5	58	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	MoPSv	.76	9.0	7	9	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
23½	16	MoPS	pf2.44	14.		3	17⅛	17½	17½	+ ⅛
25	17	MoPS	pr2.61	14.		2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
89½	36⅛	Mobil	s 3	4.4	7	1371	68⅝	67½	67⅝	—1
2½	1⅛	MobileH			11	73	2	1⅛	1⅝	
15⅝	9	MdMer	.20	2.1	4	34	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
13⅝	7½	Mohasco	.90	11.	7	37	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
20⅛	9⅝	MohkDta			9	158	14	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	10½	MohkR	1.28	11.	7	70	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
32⅛	14⅝	Monrch	1.20a	5.1	4	12	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
50⅝	31½	Monogr	.65a	1.8	5	14	36⅝	36½	36½	—1
67⅛	44⅝	Monsan	3.40	7.4	5	498	46⅝	45	46	+ ⅛
22⅛	15⅝	MntDU	1.80	9.4	7	7	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	18	MonPw	2.12	10.	8	59	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅝	MonSt	1.80a	11.		26	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
8⅛	6⅝	MONY	1.10e	15.	8	39	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
58	27	MoorM	1.12	2.9	5	53	40	38⅛	38⅛	—1
54⅝	39⅝	Morgan	2.80	6.1	6	451	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
47½	23⅛	MorKn	1.84	4.9	6	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
19	10	MorseSh	.72	6.1	4	23	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	MtgTrAm			2	35	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	21¼	MorNor	1.40	5.5	7	17	26	25½	25½	— ⅛
63⅛	39⅛	Motrola	1.40	3.0	10	199	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛	—1⅛
39½	24½	MtFuel	2.36	7.2	9	550	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	19	MtSTel	2.32	10.	7	31	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	5⅝	Munford			8	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
16⅝	12½	Munsng	1.20	8.7	12	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	12⅛	MurphC	1.28	9.8	5	23	13	12½	13	+ ⅛
123	46½	MurpOil	1.50	1.7	11	166	90⅝	88½	89	—1⅛
23⅛	16⅛	MurryO	1.20	6.9	5	7	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	MutOm	1.44	13.		28	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	8½	MyersL	.60	6.4	5	23	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
		— N-N-N —								
24⅝	15⅛	NCH	.72	3.4	9	45	22	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	10	NCNB	n.72	5.5	5	188	13⅛	13	13	
81½	55	NCR	2	3.6	6	821	56⅝	55½	55⅝	— ⅛
44½	21	NLInd	1.20	3.2	11	682	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
37	15½	NLT	1.32	7.0	5	189	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
18	3⅝	NVF	.77t	16.	6	127	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
25⅛	18⅛	Nabisco	1.62	8.1	6	76	20⅛	19⅝	20	— ⅛
35⅝	27⅛	Nalco	1.60	5.3	9	18	30⅛	30	30	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Napco	.24	2.0	7	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	12	NatlsFdl			7	89	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
20⅛	10⅛	Narco	.48	5.1	33	1	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	20⅛	Nashua	1.50	6.8	4	149	22⅝	22	22	— ½
25⅝	15⅝	NatCan	.88	5.4	3	20	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
15½	10	NtCtyL	.60	4.1	11	28	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
35⅛	22½	NtDetr	2	8.3	4	33	24⅛	24	24	
32½	20⅛	NatDist	2	8.1	6	112	25	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
31	21⅛	NatFG	2.54	11.	5	31	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
26	16	NFG	pf2.30	13.		1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
25⅛	16⅛	NatGyp	1.48	8.1	4	223	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	NatHom				65	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26⅛	8⅛	NtLibty	.32	1.7	11	32	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	16⅛	NMdCr	s.80	3.1	12	236	26⅛	26	26	— ½
32	12½	NMedEnt	.60	2.0	12	241	30	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	9⅛	NMineSv	.56	5.8	16	15	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	NtPrest	1.50	7.9	6	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	18⅛	NtSemi	s		9	446	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	15⅛	NtSvIn	1.24	7.2	5	35	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	13⅛	NStand	1.24	7.8	6	11	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
35⅛	25⅛	NatlStl	2.70	10.	4	72	27	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	NatTea			5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	26⅛	Natom	s1.30	3.7	6	309	36⅛	35	35⅛	—1⅛
64⅛	46⅛	Natom	pf 4	7.6		47	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	NevPw	s2.12	9.9	6	51	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ½
16½	11	NevP	pf1.68	13.		z100	12	12	12	
19½	12	NevP	pf1.74	15.		z200	12⅛	12	12	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	NevP	pf1.95	14.		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
23½	17⅛	NEngEl	2.36	12.	6	62	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	NEngGE	1.60	12.	5	15	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	26⅛	NENuci	s.26	1.2	16	135	22	21½	21⅛	— ⅛
30	21⅛	NEnP	pf2.76	13.		1	21½	21½	21½	
36⅛	28⅛	NEngT	3.40	11.	7	11	31	30⅛	31	
18⅛	13⅛	NYSEG	1.76	11.	5	87	15⅛	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
37½	21	NYS	pf 3.75	13.		z30	28	28	28	
89⅛	60	NYS	pf 8.88	14.		z300	64	63½	63½	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Newell	n.80	10.	3	17	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Newhall	s.50	3.2	6	17	15⅛	15½	15	⅛
60⅛	22⅛	Newmt	1.30a	3.7	5	1443	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
26½	10½	Newprk	.20	1.1	14	85	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	NiaMP	1.44	12.	6	123	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
33⅛	23	NiaMpl	3.60	13.		z230	27	26½	27	+1⅛
40½	27⅛	NiaMpl	4.10	14.		z50	30	30	30	+1
52½	36	NiaMpl	5.25	14.		z100	37½	37	37	— ½
77⅛	49⅛	NiaMpl	7.72	14.		z400	54⅛	53⅛	54⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	NiagSh	1.95e	13.		13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	27⅛	NICOR	2.68	9.2	6	97	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ½
35⅛	21⅛	NorfWn	2.20	7.8	4	89	28½	27⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	17⅛	Norlin	1.60	8.4	4	6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	18⅛	Norris	1.60	8.3	5	29	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	21	NACoal	.64	1.8	9	39	35⅛	34⅛	35	—1
5⅛	2⅛	NoAMtg				29	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
32	23½	NoAPhl	1.70	6.9	4	30	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	NoestUt	1.18	13.	7	199	8⅛	8½	8½	
21⅛	8½	NCalSL	.70	5.8	4	7	12	11⅛	12	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	NIndPS	1.50	11.	7	287	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	18	NoStPw	2.28	10.	6	148	22½	22⅛	22⅛	
48	35½	NSPw	pf4.16	12.		z50	34	d34	34	— ⅛
109	93	NSP	pf10.36	11.		z470	94	94	94	+1
101	66	NSPw	pf8.80	13.		z100	67½	67½	67½	+1½
78	50⅛	NSPw	pf 7	13.		z30	52	52	52	— ½
48	31½	NorTel	g 1			214	34⅛	33⅛	34	— ⅛
14⅛	5⅛	Nthgate	g			36	8½	8⅛	8½	
58⅛	27⅛	Nortrp	1.80	4.1	7	288	46	43⅛	43½	—2½
36⅛	20⅛	NwstAirl	.80	3.4	7	61	24	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	18	NwtBcp	1.32	5.8	5	115	23	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	17	NwtEn	s1.30	5.0	6	156	26⅛	25⅛	26	
37⅛	24⅛	Nwtlnd	2.05	7.7	5	142	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	16½	NwtP	pf2.36	14.		1	16½	16½	16½	
11½	7⅛	NwMLf	1e	12.	8	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	22⅛	NwStW	1.88	7.7	5	23	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
42	26⅛	Norton	1.60	4.9	7	27	33	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛

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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
17⅛	11⅛	NorSim	1.04	8.9	5	390	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
50	25½	Nucor	s .44	1.2	6	92	37½	36½	37	— ½
		— O-O-O —								
62	29½	OKC	1.20	2.3	7	152	51⅛	50⅛	51⅛	+ ½
40⅛	24⅛	Oakind	.40	1.3	11	42	31	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
20	15⅛	OakiteP	1.28	8.0	7	1	16	16	16	
31⅛	18	OcciPet	1.50	6.8	3	1617	23	21⅛	22½	— ⅛
50	29½	OcciP	pf2.16	6.2		1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	—2⅛
102	60⅛	OcciP	pf3.60	5.1		3	73½	70⅛	70⅛	—3⅛
99⅛	59	OcciP	pf 4	5.8		1	68½	68½	68½	—3½
24	16⅛	OcciP	pf2.50	13.		2	19⅛	19	19	+ ⅛
20⅛	14	OcciP	pf2.12	14.		3	15½	15½	15½	
22½	15⅛	OcciP	pf2.30	13.		9	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛

(Continued on Page 10)

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, April 14, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
[illegible]	15	7-30	96⅝	97⅛
[illegible]	16⅝	—	96⅝	97⅛
[illegible]	19 5/16	9-29	99½	100
[illegible]	15⅝	7-2	96⅛	97
[illegible]	14 11/16	4-22	99⅝	100⅛
[illegible]	14 5/16	6-4	99	99½
[illegible]	15 1/16	8-1	96¼	97
[illegible]	14⅛	6-13	96¼	96⅝
[illegible]	14⅝	7-23	96¼	97
[illegible]	19	7-28	98	98½
[illegible]	15 7/16	8-15	97⅝	98⅛
[illegible]	13⅝	6-11	98¼	99¼
[illegible]	15	4-22	99⅝	100
[illegible]	14⅛	5-21	97	97½
[illegible]	15⅝	5-23	99⅛	99⅝
[illegible]	14 11/16	4-22	99⅝	100⅛
[illegible]	15 1/16	5-15	99⅛	99⅝
[illegible]	14 9/16	4-25	97¼	97⅝
[illegible]	14 15/16	4-18	97⅝	98
[illegible]	14⅝	6-6	96⅛	96½
[illegible]	15⅝	4-28	99⅝	99⅞
[illegible]	15⅝	4-29	99⅛	100⅛
[illegible]	18⅛	8-26	98⅝	99⅛
[illegible]	19⅝	9-18	101	101½
[illegible]	17⅛	9-9	98⅝	99⅛
[illegible]	14 1/16	7-21	97⅛	98⅛
[illegible]	16 1/16	8-21	98⅛	98⅝
[illegible]	16 15/16	8-22	95⅝	96⅛
[illegible]	14 15/16	4-27	96⅛	97
[illegible]	20⅛	6-28	98⅝	99⅛
[illegible]	15	6-17	98	98½
[illegible]	19 13/16	10-1	98⅝	98⅞
[illegible]	15 5/16	8-9	96	96½
[illegible]	15 3/16	9-12	99⅛	100⅛
[illegible]	14 11/16	7-10	95⅝	96⅛
[illegible]	17⅛	5-29	96⅛	97
[illegible]	16 7/16	5-27	98⅝	99⅛
[illegible]	19 5/16	4-30	99⅝	99⅝
[illegible]	18 13/16	6-10	99	99½
[illegible]	19 9/16	7-18	99⅛	99½
[illegible]	14⅝	7-30	95⅝	95⅝
[illegible]	14 11/16	6-4	96⅛	96⅝
[illegible]	14 15/16	6-17	98⅝	99⅛
[illegible]	14 9/16	7-11	98	98½
[illegible]	14 11/16	7-10	98	98½
[illegible]	15 11/16	5-6	99½	100
[illegible]	15⅛	5-21	99	99½
[illegible]	18 7/16	6-16	98¼	98⅝
[illegible]	14 13/16	8-7	98⅝	98⅞
[illegible]	14⅝	8-12	98⅝	99
[illegible]	15⅝	7-11	96⅛	96⅝
[illegible]	14 13/16	6-17	99	99½
[illegible]	15 1/16	5-15	97½	98
[illegible]	14 15/16	7-31	98½	99
[illegible]	19 13/16	10-9	100	100⅛
[illegible]	14⅝	6-21	97⅛	98
[illegible]	15 3/16	6-24	99⅛	100
[illegible]	15 1/16	8-15	98	98½
[illegible]	16⅛	8-21	99	99½
[illegible]	15 15/16	4-21	97⅝	98⅛
[illegible]	16⅝	4-15	98	98⅝
[illegible]	14 11/16	7-25	98⅛	99
[illegible]	14 11/16	7-10	96⅝	97⅛
Westminster Bk 6-84	14 11/16	4-22	99½	100
KOP 6½-83	14⅝	7-22	98⅝	98¾
LTCB 5¾-81	15	6-15	98⅝	99⅝
LTCB 6⅛-82	14⅝	7-27	98	98½
LTCB 6-83	15 1/16	8-15	97⅝	98⅝
LTCB 5¾-85	15⅝	5-9	98⅝	99⅛
LTCB 5¼-86	14¼	6-13	97¼	97¾
LTCB 5¼-89	14 3/16	6-9	96½	97
Lloyds Eurofin 7¼-83	13⅝	5-29	99¼	99¾
ManHan O'seas 5¼-94	17⅝	5-29	98¼	98¾
Midland Bank 8-82	15 1/16	5-15	99⅝	100⅛
Midland Bank 7½-83	16⅝	8-21	99	99½
Midland Intl 6-87	15 7/16	5-21	98⅝	99⅛
Midland Intl 5-89	15	6-20	97⅝	98⅛
Midland Intl 5½-93	14⅝	5-23	95⅛	95⅝
Natl Westmin 5½-90	14 11/16	6-23	96⅝	96⅞
Natl Westmin 5¼-94	18⅝	10-14	97⅝	98⅛
Nippon Credit 5¼-85	14 13/16	6-24	97⅛	97⅝
Nippon Credit 5¼-86	14 7/16	7-14	95⅝	96⅛
Offshore Min 1986	14⅛	7-21	97	97½
Pop. Espanol 7¼-81	13⅝	5-29	99	99½
Bk Scotland 7¼-83	15⅝	5-9	99⅝	100⅛
Bk Scotland 5¼-94	19½	7-11	98⅝	99⅛
SNCF 6¼-85/97	14 11/16	8-4	97⅝	97⅞
Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84	13⅝	5-29	98⅝	99
Stand. & Chart. 5½-90	14⅝	9-13	95¼	95⅝
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-90	17⅛	9-8	98	98½
Sundsvallsbken 6-85	19 11/16	10-8	99	99½
Trade Develop 6-86	16⅛	8-21	95¼	95⅝
Thai Farmers 7¼-84	14 11/16	6-23	96	96¼
UBAF 6¼-83	19 9/16	9-26	99⅝	100⅛
UBAF 7¼-82	14⅛	6-9	98½	99
Union Finland 6½-82	14⅛	4-22	99⅝	100⅛
United O'seas 7-81	14 3/16	5-29	99⅛	99⅝
United O'seas 6-83	15⅝	5-8	98⅝	99⅛
United O'seas 6-89	19⅝	6-30	97⅛	97⅝
Urquijo Intl 7¼-81	14 7/16	6-23	98⅝	99⅛
Urquijo Intl 6-86	19 5/16	9-22	98⅝	98⅞
Wil. Glyn's Bk 6½-84	12⅛	2-20	98⅝	99⅛
Wil. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91	18½	9-15	97½	98

Non Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
C. Itoh 5¼-87	19 7/16	9-18	98½	99
Enpetrol 7-86	19 9/16	9-22	99⅝	100⅛
Escom 8½-82	15⅝	8-15	99¼	100
General Cable 7½-80	20⅛	9-30	100⅛	100⅝
IC Industries 1991	14 7/16	7-15	94¼	95¼
Nat'l Finan. 6-85/93	15⅝	7-7	100	100¼
Pemex 7-84	14 13/16	7-24	97⅛	97⅝
Thailand 7-84	18⅝	9-17	97⅝	98⅛
Philippines 6½-86	15	4-18	96½	97
Sumi Heavy 5⅛-83	18⅝	9-16	99½	100
Sweden 9lock-91	14 7/16	4-18	96⅝	97⅛
Sofiel 8-82	20 3/16	4-8	100⅛	101
Sofiel 8-84	14⅝	6-9	99⅛	99⅝
Taurus Airlines 7-86	20 1/16	7-10	92⅝	93⅛
TVO 9lock-91	15 5/16	5-27	96⅛	96⅝
1HI 5¼-85	15⅝	4-27	98⅝	99⅛

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

If you are an investor, businessman, professional or skilled worker wishing to immigrate to the U.S.A. (Green Card), find out how you may qualify for permanent resident status. Assistance available to students wishing to study in the U.S.A. Reply:

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THE PHILIPPINE INVESTMENT COMPANY

société anonyme

Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14, rue Aldringen

Registre de Commerce Section B N° 8.927

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The extraordinary meeting of shareholders of THE PHILIPPINE INVESTMENT COMPANY, S.A. will be held at its registered office, 14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, on April 25th, 1980, at 10.30 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

1. To consider and approve an amendment to article 22 of the articles of incorporation of the company to facilitate the declaration and payment of dividends out of realised capital accretions on investments, such amendment to take the form of the deletion in article 22 of the words "and to which shall be credited any surplus above the book value derived from the sale of realisation or any investments together with any other sums representing accretions to investments".
2. Any other business.

This extraordinary meeting will be followed by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the company which will be held at the same address at 11.00 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters.

1. To approve and accept the reports of:
   a. the directors
   b. the statutory auditor.
2. To approve the balance sheet and profit and loss account as at the 31st December, 1979.
3. Allocation of net profit.
4. To discharge the directors and the statutory auditor with respect to the performance of their duties during the fiscal year ended 31st December, 1979.
5. To elect directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
6. To elect the statutory auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
7. To consider and approve the payment of an increased management fee to Manila Pacific Securities S.A. of 1-12th of 1 per cent. Of the aggregate of the value of the consolidated assets of the company and any subsidiary less the consolidated liabilities of the company and any subsidiary, but excluding from such consolidated liabilities the total principal amount of all borrowings (if any) incurred by the company for portfolio investment purposes.
8. Any other business.

The shareholders are advised that except for resolutions taken on the agenda of the extraordinary meeting of shareholders no quorum for the statutory meeting is required and that decisions will be taken by the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting with the restriction that no shareholder either by himself or by proxy can cast votes in respect of a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the shares issued or two fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

Resolutions on the agenda of the extraordinary meeting require the presence in person or by proxy of at least 50% of the issued and outstanding capital and must be adopted by a majority of 2/3 of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at both meetings of April 25th, 1980, the owners of bearer shares are required to deposit their shares three business days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with the following bank:

- Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A.
14, rue Aldrigen, Luxembourg.-

The Board of Directors

Some bankers think Bank of America can be their correspondent only in the U.S.A.



Actually, we provide correspondent bank services at our own offices in over 85 countries.

In Asia, we have 28 branches in 14 countries from Japan to India; in South and Central America, it's 44 branches from Argentina to Guatemala; and we cover Europe and the Middle East with 29 branches in 17 countries from Ireland to Pakistan. Plus affiliates, subsidiaries and representative offices in many countries.

When you do need a United States correspondent, we have superb credentials, with specialized international units in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, Miami, and particularly New York. Bank of America New York (BANY) handles so much international business that, based on deposits, it would rank as one of the 30 largest banks in the United States.

Dealing with us, you don't need a different correspondent for each country. Bank of America can give you the world.

Bank of America's global network of offices can provide a broad range of correspondent services: from import-export financing to foreign exchange trading, special-purpose loans in local currency, letters of credit, collections… and more.

BANK OF AMERICA NT&SA · MEMBER FDIC

BANK OF AMERICA

Think what we can do for you.

NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 P.M. Prices April 14

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 9)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
92½	71¾	ODECO	n1.50	1.7	21	15	88½	88½	88½	+ ½
40	27¾	Ogden	2	6.7	5	15	30	29¾	29¾	
16½	11¾	OhioEd	1.76	13.	7	556	13½	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
43½	28⅛	OhEd	pf4.40	13.		z30	33	33	33	+ ¾
82½	53¾	OhEd	pf8.20	14.		z820	59	56½	58	+1
16	12½	OhEd	pf1.80	13.		5	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
92½	60¾	OhEd	pf9.12	14.		z50	65½	63¾	63¾	+3
85	56	OhEd	pf8.64	14.		z450	61	59½	61	+2
103½	81½	OhE	pf10.48	13.		z1830	81	d81	81	—1
105	77½	OhE	pf10.76	14.		z450	78	77½	78	+ ⅞
76	53¾	OhP	pf 8.04	14.		z180	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
76	51½	OhP	pf87.40	14.		z200	53½	53	53	— ½
23¼	15	OhP	pfG2.27	14.		1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
78½	54	OhP	pfD7.76	14.		z120	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
17¾	11½	OklaGE	1.60	13.	9	144	13⅛	12⅝	12¾	— ⅜
26¼	17½	OklaNG	1.80	9.1	6	65	20⅛	19½	19⅞	
25	12½	Olin	1	6.5	5	515	16⅜	15	15⅛	—1⅛
40⅞	27⅛	Omark	1.44	4.9	4	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
17½	10¾	Oneida	s.60	5.2	4	70	11½	11¼	11½	— ¼
15½	10⅝	OranRk	1.56	12.7		42	13⅛	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
9	4½	Orange				35	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
13¼	8	OrionC	.40	4.2	5	33	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
18⅞	9	OutbM	.70	7.6	8	92	9⅞	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
25½	12½	OutletCo	.60	4.4	11	x18	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
18⅞	13½	OverhDr	1	7.3	5	11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
25½	17⅛	OvrnTr	1.24	6.9	3	28	18⅛	18	18	—1
21⅞	17¼	OvShp	s .50	2.5	5	22	20⅛	20	20	— ⅝
31	22¼	OwenC	1.20	5.0	8	60	24¼	23¾	24	— ⅜
28⅛	17⅝	OwenIII	1.40	6.6	5	348	21½	20⅞	21⅛	— ½
83	55	OwnII	pf4.75	7.5		3	63	63	63	—4
12¼	8½	Oxfrdln	.76	8.8	5	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	

[illegible]

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Chicago Futures

[illegible: Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, Soybean Meal, Soybean Oil, Oats, Live Beef Cattle, Feeder Cattle, Live Hogs tables]

U.S. Commodity Prices

[illegible: Pork Bellies, Shell Eggs, Lumber, Plywood, GNMA, 90-Day Commercial Paper Loans, U.S. Treasury Bills, Long Term Treasury Bonds, currency futures, Platinum, Gold, Sugar, Cocoa, Coffee, Orange Juice, Cotton, Copper, Silver tables]

New York Futures

[illegible]

Cash Prices

April 11, 1980

[illegible]

Commodity Indexes

April 11, 1980

[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

April 14 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
- —(d) Baerbond ... SF 661.55
- —(d) Conbar ... SF 657.00
- —(d) Grobar ... SF 643.00
- —(d) Stockbar ... SF 776.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
- —(d) CSF Fund ... SF 14.66
- —(d) Crossbow Fund ... SF 3.88
- —(d) ITF Fund N.V. ... $10.31

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
- —(w) Universal Dollar Trust ... $79.50
- —(w) High Interest Sterling ... £0.815

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
- —(w) Capital Int'l Fund ... $19.55
- —(w) Capital Italia S.A. ... $11.27
- —(w) Convertible Capital S.A. ... $25.58

CREDIT SUISSE:
- —(d) Actions Suisses ... SF 283.25
- —(d) Canasec ... SF 546.00
- —(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ... SF 57.25
- —(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ... SF 60.50
- —(d) Energie-Valor ... SF 104.50
- —(d) Ussec ... SF 480.00
- —(d) Europa-Valor ... SF 108.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
- —(d) Concentra ... DM 17.20
- —(d) Int'l Rentenfond ... DM 60.20

EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965. Nassau Bahamas:
- —(d) Earnex Fd. ... $1.96

FIDELITY PO Box 670. Hamilton. Bermuda:
- —(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets ... $28.72
- —(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. ... $70.46
- —(d) Fidelity Far East Fd ... $18.97
- —(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ... $29.22
- —(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ... $55.87
- —(w) Fidelity World Fd. ... $16.88

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
- —(w) Fidelity Sterling A ... £4.29
- —(w) Fidelity Sterling B ... £8.39
- —(w) Fidelity Sterling D ... £18.29

G.T MANAGEMENT LTD:
- —(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ... $38.15
- —(w) G.T. Asia Fund ... HK$ 11.24
- —(d) G.T. Bond Fund ... $13.34
- —(w) G.T. Dollar Fund ... $8.81
- —(d) G.T. Investment Fund ... $11.94
- —(d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund ... $10.09
- —(d) G.T. Technology Fund ... $11.49

JARDINE FLEMING:
- —(r) Jardine Japan Fund ... $64.76
- —(r) Jardine S.East Asia ... $22.87

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
- —+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ... SF 432.00
- —+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ... SF 274.00

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
- —(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd ... $9.69

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
- O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. ... $50.84

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
- —(r) Parfon Sw. R Est ... SF 1,512.50
- —(r) Securswiss ... SF 1,311.00

SWISS BANK CORP.:
- —(d) America-Valor ... SF 349.75
- —(d) Intervalor ... SF 50.50
- —(d) Japan Portfolio ... SF 320.25
- —(d) Swissvalor New Ser ... SF 272.00
- —(d) Univ. Bond Select ... SF 59.75
- —(d) Universal Fund ... SF 67.97

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
- —(d) Amca U.S. Sh. ... SF 22.50
- —(d) Bond Invest ... SF 52.50
- —(d) Convert-Invest ... SF 60.75
- —(d) Eurit Europe Sh. ... SF 122.50
- —(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. ... SF 95.75
- —(d) Globinvest ... SF 55.75
- —(d) Pacific Invest ... SF 70.50
- —(d) Rometac-Invest ... SF 370.00
- —(d) Safit South Afr Sh ... SF 325.00
- —(d) Sima Swiss R Est ... SF 182.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
- —(d) Unirenta ... DM 33.95
- —(d) Unifonds ... DM 15.40
- —(d) Unirak ... DM 47.00

Other Funds
- (w) Alexander Fund ... $8.73
- (r) Arab Finance I.F. ... $1,083.74
- (w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) ... $7.28
- (w) Austral. Select Fd. ... $1.48
- (w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. ... SF 109.90
- (w) CAMIT ... $9.40
- (w) Capital Gains Inv. ... $16.85
- (d) Capital Rentinvest ... LF 1,338.00
- (d) Caribico Open-End Fund ... $249.33
- (w) Citadel Fund ... $2.68
- (w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ... $1,153.26
- (w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs ... $6.14
- (w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs ... $13.24
- (w) D.G.C. ... $48.46
- (d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) ... $8.10
- (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ... $18.56
- (w) Dreyfus Intercontinent ... $25.38
- (d) Europe Obligations ... LF 1,185.00
- (d) Energy Intl. N.V. ... $31.92
- (w) First Eagle Fund ... $5,376.08
- (w) F.I.R.S.T. ... $215.62
- (w) Fonselex Issue Pr ... SF 144.75
- (w) Formula Selection Fd ... SF 59.25
- (d) Fonditalia ... $15.31
- (d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins ... DM 37.08
- (d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) ... $0.23
- (d) Global Int'l Fund ... DM 5.41
- (w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV ... $404.66
- (d) Indosuez Multibonds A ... $118.75
- (d) Indosuez Multibonds B ... $120.03
- (d) Interfund S.A. ... $10.55
- (w) Intermarket Fund ... $146.72
- (w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) ... $20.81
- (r) Int'l Securities Fund ... $6.97
- (d) Investo DWS ... DM 31.20
- (r) Invest Atlantiques ... $52.04
- (d) Italamerica S.A. Fund ... $10.51
- (r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. ... $9.75
- (w) Japan Selection Fund ... $73.71
- (w) Japan Pacific Fund ... $40.08
- (d) KB Income Fund ... LF 1,387.00
- (d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F ... $13.22
- (d) Kleinwort Benson IntUF ... $13.24
- (w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F ... $27.67
- (w) Leverage Cap. Hold ... $70.42
- (w) Luxfund ... $38.02
- (m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. ... Can$ 9.25
- (d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund ... $11.47
- (d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ... $.70
- (d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund ... $1.89
- (w) Nippon Fund ... $14.61
- (w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund ... $4.96*
- (w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd ... $4.32*
- (w) N.A.M.F. ... $83.94
- (d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ... $32.96
- (w) Quantum Fund N.V. ... $986.10
- (d) Renta Fund ... $55.04
- (d) Rentinvest ... LF 756.00
- (d) Safe Fund ... $3.54
- (d) Safe Trust Fund ... $9.83
- (w) Samurai Portfolio ... SF 53.50
- (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) ... $15.18
- (w) SMH Special Fund ... DM 86.48
- (w) Talent Global Fund ... $12.06
- (w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) ... $52.38
- (w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. ... $71.90
- (w) Transpacific Fund ... $30.35
- (d) UNICO Fund ... DM 53.40
- (r) Unilife Assurance O'seas ... $1.10
- (w) United Cap Inv. Fund ... $2.64
- (m) Uld Int'l Bond Fd. ... $95.28
- (w) Western Growth Fund ... $7.94
- (d) World Equity Grth. Fd ... $426.51
- (m) Worldwide Fund Ltd ... $19.03
- (w) Worldwide Securities ... $92.34
- (w) Worldwide Special ... $1,894.92

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ° — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redemption price - Ex-Coupon.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

April 14, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	19⅝ - 19⅞	8 15/16 - 9 1/16	7¾ - 8	17⅝ - 17⅞	12⅝ - 12⅞
2 M.	18 7/16 - 18 9/16	9⅝ - 9¾	7 - 7¼	17⅞ - 18⅛	12⅞ - 13⅛
3 M.	18 7/16 - 18 9/16	9⅝ - 9¾	7⅝ - 7⅞	18 - 18¼	13⅜ - 13⅝
6 M.	17 13/16 - 17 15/16	9 11/16 - 9 13/16	7¼ - 7½	18 - 18¼	13⅜ - 13⅝
1 Y.	16⅜ - 16⅝	9⅝ - 9⅞	7 1/16 - 5/16	17 - 17¼	13⅜ - 13⅝

European Stock Markets

April 14, 1980
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	N.A.	69.00
AKZO	23.20	23.10
Albert Heijn	N.A.	81.50
AlgemBank	292.00	282.50
AMEV	92.00	92.30
Amrobank	62.00	58.40
A'Dam Rub	N.A.	3.86
Boskalis	91.20	85.80
Bredero	N.A.	N.A.
Buehrmann T	N.A.	61.80
Caland Hldg	23.00	24.00
Elsevier	216.00	213.00
Ennia	127.00	126.00
Fokker	N.A.	24.20
Gist Brocades	33.10	33.20
Heineken	74.50	72.80
H.V.A.	40.00	39.50
Hoogovens	19.90	19.00
Naarden	N.A.	16.20
K.L.M.	42.50	42.20
Nat. Nedder	108.60	108.40
Nedlloyd	76.20	74.30
Oce Vander G	119.00	122.00
OGEM	N.A.	11.80
Pakhoed	43.80	42.00
Philips	19.30	19.20
Robeco	156.50	156.40
Rodamco	108.70	108.70
Rolinco	N.A.	139.80
Rorento	106.20	106.50
Royal Dutch	153.30	153.60
RSV	N.A.	31.50
Unilever	107.80	105.20
Van Ommer	N.A.	210.00
VMF-Stork	N.A.	37.40
VNU	87.50	84.80

Anp-Cbs Index: 72.38
Previous: 71.68

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	2,280	2,205
Cockerill	309	310
EBES	2,090	2,050
Electrobel	5,500	5,450
GB-Inno-BM	2,380	2,320
GBL (BLambl)	1,414	1,420
Hoboken	2,785	2,780
Petrofina	5,170	5,170
Ph. Gevaert	990	1,000
Soc. Generale	1,382	1,380
Sofina	3,380	3,410
Solvay	2,345	2,345
Traction Elec	2,325	2,305
Un. Miniere	804	818
V. Montagne	1,450	1,484

Bourse Index: 151.33
Previous: 150.79

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	79.80	80.50
Allianz Vers.	367.00	367.00
B.A.S.F.	139.50	140.00
Bayer	119.00	118.50
Bayer Hypo	218.80	218.00
Bayer Verein	261.50	261.00
Commerzbank	157.00	158.00
Cont. Gummi	47.10	46.90
Daimler	246.00	249.80
Degussa	240.50	242.00
Demag	129.00	130.00
D.Babcock	223.30	224.00
Deutsche Bnk.	240.30	241.00
Dresdner Bnk	170.00	169.50
Du. Schulte	131.50	135.00
GHH	202.00	202.00
Hapag Lloyd	74.50	71.50
Hochtief	400.00	408.00
Hoechst	113.50	113.80
Hoesch	113.50	113.00
Holzmann	N.Q.	366.00
Horten	130.50	132.00
Kali u Salz	156.20	157.80
Karstadt	221.50	222.00
Kaufhof	178.50	179.00
K.H.D.	221.50	221.80
Kloeckner	40.20	41.00

	Close	Prev.
Krupp	62.00	61.50
Linde	298.00	293.80
Lufthansa	70.00	75.50
MAN	180.00	179.50
Mannesman	122.00	123.00
Metallgesell.	264.00	265.00
Muench. Ruck	470.00	480.50
Neckermann	139.00	141.00
Preussag	189.00	191.00
RWE.new	165.00	165.80
Schering	180.00	181.00
Siemens	252.80	252.50
Thyssen	79.20	79.70
Varta	147.50	147.00
Veba	135.20	140.00
VEW	105.00	105.20
Volkswagen	183.80	182.50

Siemens Index: 131.86
Previous: 131.37

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.72½	0.71
Anglo-Am Co	12 5/16	12 3/16
Anglo-Am	0.99	0.97
Babcock-Wil	0.96	0.97
Barclays Bak	4.10	4.00
BAT Ind.	2.38	2.35
Beecham Gp	1.17	1.17
BICC	1.19	1.15
BOC Int'l	0.64	0.64
Boots	1.92	1.85
Bowater	1.82	1.75
B.P.	3.46	3.52
Burmah	2.14	2.10
Coats Patons	0.43	0.42½
Charter Gold	1.54	1.51
Cadbury Sc.	0.64	0.64
Cons.Gold Fds	4.81	4.75
Courtaulds	0.47	0.46
De Beer	$8.90	8.75
Distillers	2.01	2.00
Dunlop	0.57	0.56
Free St Ged	0.52½	51¼
GEC	3.76	3.70
GKN	2.62	2.75
Glaxo	2.34	2.42
GUS	3.64	3.56
Guinness	0.86	0.85
Hawker-Sidd	1.86	1.84
ICI	3.74	3.72
Imps	0.78	0.78½
Lonrho	0.90	0.85
Lucas	2.14	2.15
Marks-Spenc	0.90	0.87
Metal Box	2.56	2.54
Plessey	1.41	1.38
Randfontein	$60½	66½
Rank Org.	1.96	1.96
Reed	1.90	1.85
Rolls Royce	0.56	0.55½
Royal Dutch	34¼	34¾
R.T.Z.	3.71	3.63
Shell	3.48	3.40
Thorn (A)	2.94	2.84
Trafalgar H	0.67	0.65½
Tube Invest.	2.50	2.46
Ultramar	5.58	5.42
Union Carb.	$N.A.	N.A.
Uald Biscuits	0.74	0.71
Vickers	1.16	1.15
War Loan 3½	31½	30.60
W. Deep	$35.00	34¾
W. Driefin	$67½	66⅛
W. Holding	$63½	62½
Woolworth	0.62½	0.62
ZCI	0.32	0.30

F.T. 30 Index: 428.20
Previous: 435.40

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	9.00	8.50
Bastogi	659.50	665.00
Centrale	5,841.50	5,900.00
ERBA	2,780.00	2,700.00
Ercmarelli	343.50	345.00
Fiat	1,934.00	1,974.00
Finsider	75.00	77.25
Generali		48,950.00
		49,000.00
IFI	2,360.00	2,377.00
Italcimenti		19,000.00
		19,000.00
Italgas	791.00	798.00
Italsider	301.50	301.00
LaRinas	119.75	120.25
Montedis	162.75	160.50
Olivetti	1,950.00	1,984.00
Pirelli	2,000.00	2,025.00
Snia Visco	629.00	630.00

BCI Index: 98.86
Previous: 91.34

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	502.00	495.00
Alsthom Atl.	60.80	61.20
BIC	485.00	478.00
Bouygues	619.00	619.00
BSN	906.00	901.00
Carrefour	1,698.00	1,715.00
Cim Lafarge	228.40	229.20
Club Mediter	340.60	339.00
Cofimeg	158.00	158.90
Cie Bancaire	295.00	298.10
CFP	249.90	250.50
CGE	335.00	335.00
CCF	164.00	163.00
Creusot Loire	64.20	64.20
CSF	474.00	477.50
Dumez	428.00	426.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,301.00	1,290.00
Ferodo	341.60	341.50
Gen Occident	281.00	280.00
Hachette	250.00	247.50
Imetal	102.00	102.10
Legrand	1,406.00	1,450.00
L Oreal	630.00	626.00
Mach Bull	60.00	60.80
Matra	8,910.00	8,820.00
Michelin	804.00	798.00
Moet Henn	495.00	490.00
Moulinex	76.80	77.40
Nord-Est L.	35.55	36.40
Paribas	224.20	224.00
Penarroya	93.50	94.60
Pernod Ric	285.50	283.50
Perrier	242.50	242.00
Peugeot	235.20	239.00
Poclain	240.00	246.00
Printemps	118.10	109.80
PUK	100.50	99.50
Radiotech.	293.50	290.00
Redoute	648.00	649.00
Rh Poulenc	121.50	128.50
Roussel Uclaf	232.00	233.00
Sacilor	25.50	25.40
St Gobain	133.00	132.80
Skis Rossignol	735.00	740.00
Suez	270.00	278.00
Telemecan	777.00	770.00
ThomsonBr	193.00	192.00
Usinor	13.20	13.20

Agefi Index: 129.53
Previous: 129.40

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	1,250	1,200
Buehrle	2,445	2,485
B Boveri	1,670	1,635
Cib Geigy	1,045	1,035
Cr Suisse	2,080	2,080
Elektrowatt	2,235	2,200
Fisher	819	800
Hoff-Roche B	5,475	5,500
Interfood	5,175	5,125
Jelmoli	1,300	1,270
Landis Gyr	1,390	1,370
Nestle	3,180	3,150
Sandoz	3,600	3,575
Schindler	1,302	1,325
Ste B. Suisse	3,360	2,275
Sulzer	2,880	2,760
Swissair	775	767
Swiss Volksbk	1,776	1,760
U.B. Suisse	367	362
Winterthur	2,350	2,330
Zurich Ins.	12,000	12,900

SBC Index: 332.60
Previous: 309.40

Market Summary

April 14, 1980

	Today NYSE 3 pm.	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	19.01	34.17
Advanced	443	962
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	14.87
Declined	966	615
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	12.59
Unchanged	N.A.	334
Total Issues	N.A.	1,912
New highs	N.A.	6
New lows	N.A.	29

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	3 pm.	Chg.
30 Ind	—	—	—	783.96	—7.35
20 Trn	—	—	—	248.20	—2.22
15 Util	—	—	—	103.35	—0.88
65 Stk	—	—	—	285.85	—2.71

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	3 pm.	N.C.
Composite	—	—	102.79	—1.29
Industrials	—	—	115.36	—1.47
Utilities	—	—	47.85	—0.58
Finance	—	—	11.60	—0.14
Transp.	—	—	14.90	—0.32

NYSE Index

	High	Low	3 pm.	N.C.
Composite	—	—	56.37	—0.63
Industrials	—	—	64.22	—0.72
Transp.	—	—	49.24	—0.65
Utilities	—	—	35.05	—0.34
Finance	—	—	57.36	—0.66

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
April 11	149,925	244,075	951
April 10	143,461	250,506	1,185
April 9	130,081	243,779	868
April 8	137,848	259,720	1,166
April 7	157,996	313,608	1,438

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

	Today AMEX 3 pm.	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	1.93	2.93
Advanced	192	353
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	1.18
Declined	224	238
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	1.27
Unchanged	N.A.	187
Total Issues	N.A.	778
New highs	N.A.	2
New lows	N.A.	14

American Stock Index: High	Low	Close	Chg.
—	—	243.71	—3.99

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
April 14, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
May	253.00	244.30	244.25	244.50	247.15	247.40
Aug	263.50	254.00	253.80	255.50	257.50	257.75
Oct	270.25	259.08	258.00	259.00	263.00	263.75
6,205 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
May	1,342	1,328	1,333	1,335	1,342	1,344
Jly	1,362	1,343	1,347	1,349	1,364	1,365
Sep	1,391	1,372	1,374	1,376	1,391	1,393
Dec	1,435	1,418	1,422	1,425	1,438	1,440
Mar	1,454	1,442	1,458	1,452	1,460	1,462
May	1,478	1,465	1,464	1,465	1,485	1,486
Jly	1,480	N.T.	1,482	1,490	1,495	1,515
3,433 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
May	1,457	1,450	1,450	1,451	1,458	1,459
Jly	1,499	1,685	1,690	1,491	1,702	1,703
Sep	1,729	1,718	1,718	1,722	1,728	1,730
Nov	1,734	1,724	1,732	1,734	1,740	1,742
Jan	1,728	N.T.	1,722	1,728	1,730	1,740
Mar	1,705	1,698	1,695	1,697	1,690	1,725
May	1,705	N.T.	1,685	1,705	1,705	1,728
1,402 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
April 14, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	957	958	973.5	975.5
3 months	988	989	1001.5	1002.5
Cathodes: spot	925	930	940	945
3 months	961	964	974	977
Tin: spot	7,580	7,610	7,435	7,445
3 months	7,640	7,645	7,735	7,740
Lead: spot	448	449	458	460
3 months	432	433	444	445
Zinc: spot	344	346	345	347
3 months	337	338	340	341
Silver: spot	696	700	718	719
3 months	721	725	733	735
Aluminium: spot	920	923	918	928
3 months	856	858	860	861
Nickel: spot	2,910	2,923	2,930	2,950
3 months	3,025	3,035	3,050	3,060

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
April 14, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
May	2,340	2,335	2,305	2,320	—15
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,325	2,340	—10
Aug	2,470	2,390	2,400	2,405	—14
Oct	2,535	2,488	2,470	2,494	—25
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	2,470	-	—25
Dec	2,620	2,620	-	2,480	—20
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	-	2,499	—20
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,700	-	—20
1,200 lots.					
COCOA					
May	1,275	1,270	1,265	1,275	—4
Jly	1,320	1,315	-	1,315	—10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,320	1,328	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,333	1,345	—2
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,340	1,354	Unch.
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,346	1,358	—4
19 lots					

Japan's Expor[ts] To Iran Rising May Force Cu[rbs]

TOKYO, April 14 (AP)—While the Japanese gov[ernment] considers joining the United [States] in imposing tighter economi[c sanc]tions on Iran, the country's [exports] to the Middle East state ha[ve been] soaring.

Government statistics show[ed ex]ports to Iran authorized in [March] rose 48 percent from Febru[ary and] eightfold from a year ago to [...] million. Officials of the Mini[stry of] International Trade and In[dustry] said it is the first time since [...]ber, 1978, that monthly expo[rts to] Iran approved by the govern[ment] have exceeded $200 million.

The March figures were re[leased] as the government ponders [a re]cent request from the United [States] to limit economic and politica[l rela]tions with Iran as pressure fo[r the] release of the U.S. embassy [hos]tages. Observers here said th[e] sharp rise in exports to Iran [may] prompt the government to [...] them.

MITI attributed the jum[p in] March to the increased shipme[nts of] tankers and plants for produ[ction] of electric wires. Also, they sa[id] exports of steel products, fi[n]ished textile goods and produ[ction] materials were on the rise.

The officials pointed out [at the] same time that exports in [...] 1979, amounting only to $3[...] lion, were especially low becau[se of] Iran's political unrest.

To Our Reade[rs]

Because of France's chan[ge to] daylight saving time, New [York] closing commodity prices wi[ll not] be available for publication an[d will] run one day late in the IHT. [How]ever, Chicago closing prices wi[ll ap]pear as usual. The IHT regre[ts the] inconvenience.

[illegible]

AMEX Nationwide Trading 3 P.M. Prices April 14

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— W—W—W —								
7	2	WTC				8	2½	2½	2½	
3⅝	1¾	WadelEq				2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
37⅞	14½	Walnoco	s.12	.5	39	109	25⅛	24¼	24⅞—	½
33⅞	13⅝	Walbr	n.16e	.7	10	11	25¼	24½	24½—	⅜
25	18	Walco	.80b	4.0	5	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞+	½
8¼	4	WallcS	.28	5.9	5	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
40	17	Wang B	s.16	.5	21	210	33	31½	31½—1⅜	
40½	18⅝	Wang C	s.06	.2	22	25	33	32¼	32¼—1	
13½	8⅝	WardsCo	.20	2.2	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
25¼	15⅞	WashPost	.44	2.6	9	10	16⅞	16½	16⅝+	⅛
31⅝	24⅝	WRIT	2.32	8.0	14	3	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
29¼	14⅞	Wlnfrd	n1.17t	4.9	15	169	24¼	23⅝	23⅝+	½
5¾	2¾	Welman			12	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
24⅞	8⅞	WeldTu	s.30	2.8	4	39	10⅞	10½	10⅝—	⅜
48⅝	35⅝	WTex	pf4.40	12.		z30	35½	d35½	35½—	⅝
34⅝	15⅞	Wstbrn	g s.70	2.6		63	26⅝	24¾	25¼—	⅜
38⅝	12½	WstFin	.52	3.2	2	53	16½	16	16⅛—1⅛	
11¾	4⅜	Whitehall			12	15	8⅝	8½	8½	
18⅝	6	Wichita	.45t	3.5	27	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
2⅛	1⅛	WillcxG	n		2	3	1½	1½	1½	
24½	12⅝	Wnhous	.70	4.4	7	5	16	15⅞	15⅞	
2⅛	1¼	WilsnB				14	1¼ d	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
25¼	12½	Wincorp	.40	2.7	32	18	14⅞	14½	14⅝—	⅛
10⅞	7⅝	Winkim	.44	5.3	5	50	8⅛	8¼	8¼+	⅛
3	1⅞	WolfHB	.20e	10.	6	1	2	2	2	
12⅞	5⅞	WkWear	.44	4.8	5	70	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅜
24	9⅞	WwEngy	n		30	58	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜
24½	12	Wrathr	.05e	.3		12	14¼	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
6½	⅞	WrightH	g			108	3⅛	2⅝ 2	15-16—1-16	
18	11	Wynns	s.48	3.8	6	7	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜
15	9¼	WymBn	.72b	7.0	4	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
		— X—Y—Z —								
10⅞	4⅝	Zimmer	.36	6.4	5	17	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛

Sales figures are unofficial. d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. I—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. I—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full. cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, April 11, 1980

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, April 14, 1980

Canadian Indexes

April 14, 1980

	Noon Index	Prev. Close
Montreal	254.24	257.87
Toronto	1,862.30	1,871.50

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto : TSE 300 Index.

Tokyo Exchange

April 14, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	214	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	180
Asahi Glass	351	Mitsubi Chem.	250
Canon	613	Mitsubi Corp.	695
Dai Nip. Print	550	Mitsubi Elec	188
Fuji Bank	415	Mitsui Co.	320
Fuji Photo	531	Mitsukoshi	395
Hitachi	248	Nippon Elec.	496
Honda Motor	587	Nippon Steel	134
C. Itoh	460	Sharp	528
I.H.I.	137	Sony Corp	1,850
Japan Air L.	2,320	Sumitomo Bank	415
Kansai El. Pwr.	815	Sumitomo Chem.	134
Kao Soap	392	Sumitomo Metal	151
Kawasaki Steel	124	Taisho Marine	258
Kirin Brewery	401	Takeda	485
Komatsu	361	Teijin	139
Kubota	360	Tokyo Marine	580
Matsu El. Ind.	683	Toray	217
Matsu E. Wks	520	Toyota	819

New Index : 462.65 ; Previous : 461.32
Nikkei-DJ Index : 6,888.17 ; Previous : 6,767.67

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, April 11, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
18169	Bnk Mont	$23⅝	23⅜	23⅜+	¼
1065	Con Cml	$12½	11⅞	12⅛+	⅜
25	ConSo Ry	362	62	62 +	¼
4200	Con Bath	$15¼	15½	15¾	
2025	Dom TxtA	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
448	FCA Int	275	271	225	
326	Imasco	$43½	43½	43½	
200	MntTrst	$18	18	18 —1	
6193	NatBk Cda	$ 9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
12748	Power Cp	$16⅝	13⅞	14⅛+	½
2620	Royal Bk	$40	39⅝	39⅝+	⅜

Total Sales 810,102 shares.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Page 13)

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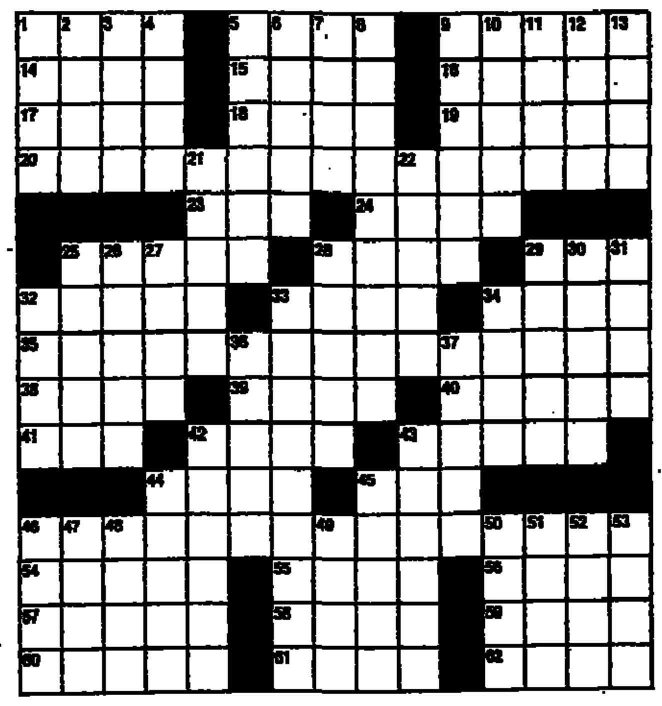
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ACROSS

1 Encompassed by
5 Medicinal plant
9 Artistic judgment
14 Van's opposite
15 Word with folk or bird
16 Sacrificial setting
17 Daughter of James II
18 Litigant
19 Don Shula's eleven
20 Annual deductible item for some
23 Blende or sphalerite
24 Family member, familiarly
25 Religious pamphlet
28 —— Carlo Menotti
29 Wane
32 "—— Girl" (Clara Bow)
33 Priam's city
34 Canadian Indian
35 Filing status on an annual form
38 Start of "The Aeneid"
39 "—— that touch wine . . ."
40 Fashionable beaches
41 Westrum of diamond fame
42 Aching
43 One of Nixon's V.P.'s
44 Mutts
45 Clay today
46 Result of an annual guessing game
54 Horde from the hive
55 Steel ingredient
56 Eager
57 French chef's forte
58 Ireland, formerly
59 Alight
60 Register
61 Strip of shoe leather
62 Kind of market or circus

DOWN

1 Sadat or Arafat, e.g.
2 Bill of fare
3 Smith and Fleming
4 After zwei
5 State
6 ". . . scarce the soul of a ——": Kipling
7 Individuals
8 Flagrant
9 Chicken tick or a Floridian
10 Outlander
11 Musial or Laurel
12 Floppy caps
13 Railroad, lake or canal
21 Night: Comb. form
22 Diagnostic aids
25 "Over ——" ((W.W. I song)
26 Scads
27 Verdi opera
28 Feel one's way
29 Rot slowly
30 Under
31 Water or flower followers
32 Spring in Anchorage
33 More parched
34 Chew the rag
36 Fauna's partner
37 —— marbles
42 Estivation time
43 Set in order
44 "Odyssey" sorceress
45 Decorate
46 Being
47 Cygnet
48 Showing stress
49 Term for a worm
50 Dogie
51 Ellipse
52 "This Love of ——," Sinatra hit
53 Norse legends

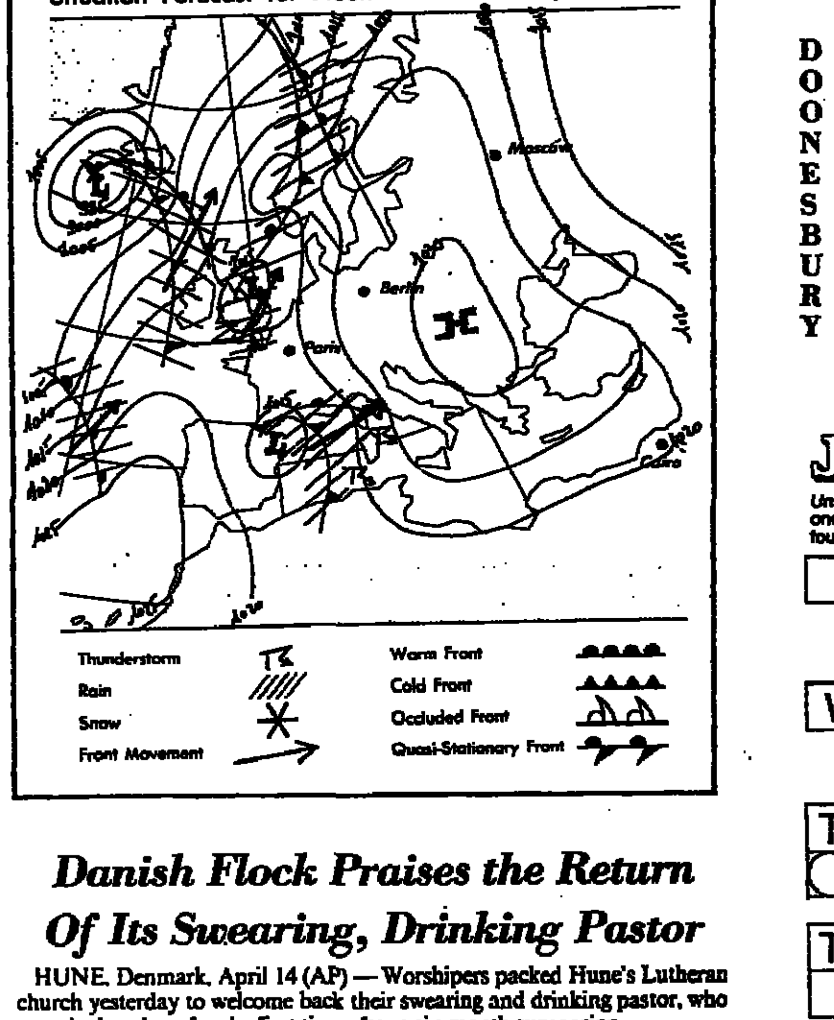
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SEN MIROS AMIE
BINGO ERNES
SMELT ERATO
SHALE ASTER LOA
HOTFROMTHEPRESS
EWER SALAD ANSA
ANDY ATONY STAN

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	58	Cloudy	MADRID	12	54	Rain
AMSTERDAM	19	67	Fair	MIAMI	26	79	Cloudy
ANKARA	2	35	Snow	MILAN	16	61	Fair
ATHENS	16	61	Cloudy	MONTREAL	8	47	Cloudy
BEIRUT	18	65	Fair	MOSCOW	3	37	Cloudy
BELGRADE	16	61	Fair	MUNICH	15	59	Fair
BERLIN	17	63	Fair	NEW YORK	9	49	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	20	68	Fair	NICE	16	61	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	14	58	Showers	OSLO	9	49	Foggy
BUDAPEST	16	61	Fair	PARIS	18	65	Fair
CASABLANCA	17	63	Overcast	PRAGUE	15	59	Fair
COPENHAGEN	13	56	Fair	ROME	17	63	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Foggy	SOFIA	12	54	Cloudy
DUBLIN	8	47	Rain	STOCKHOLM	13	56	Fair
EDINBURGH	8	47	Rain	TEHRAN	27	81	Fair
FLORENCE	16	61	Fair	TEL AVIV	20	68	Fair
FRANKFURT	19	67	Fair	TOKYO	11	52	Rain
GENEVA	15	59	Foggy	TUNIS	18	65	Overcast
HELSINKI	10	50	Overcast	VIENNA	17	63	Fair
HOUSTON	10	50	Rain	WARSAW	15	59	Fair
ISTANBUL	12	54	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	14	58	Rain
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Cloudy	ZURICH	16	61	Fair
LISBON	12	54	Showers				
LONDON	20	68	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	24	76	Rain				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



Danish Flock Praises the Return Of Its Swearing, Drinking Pastor

HUNE, Denmark, April 14 (AP) — Worshipers packed Hune's Lutheran church yesterday to welcome back their swearing and drinking pastor, who preached to them for the first time after a six-month suspension.

Some wept as the Rev. Tom Moeller Jensen spoke from the pulpit of "love that is not just something smug and comfortable, but also dangerous and violent."

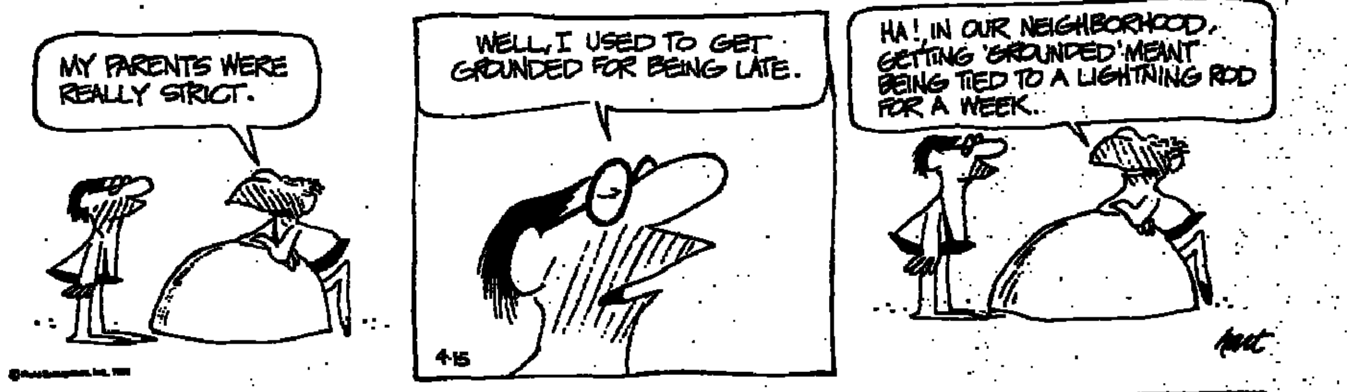
Rev. Moeller Jensen, 35, a bachelor, was suspended and summoned before a church court on charges by his parish council that he was neglecting his duty and offending the morals of the parish by living in a way unsuitable for a man of God.

The case subsequently went to Joergen Peder Hansen, the minister of church affairs, who ruled against banning the pastor from the pulpit, saying that there must be room in Denmark's Lutheran church for all types of ministers.

PEANUTS



B.C.



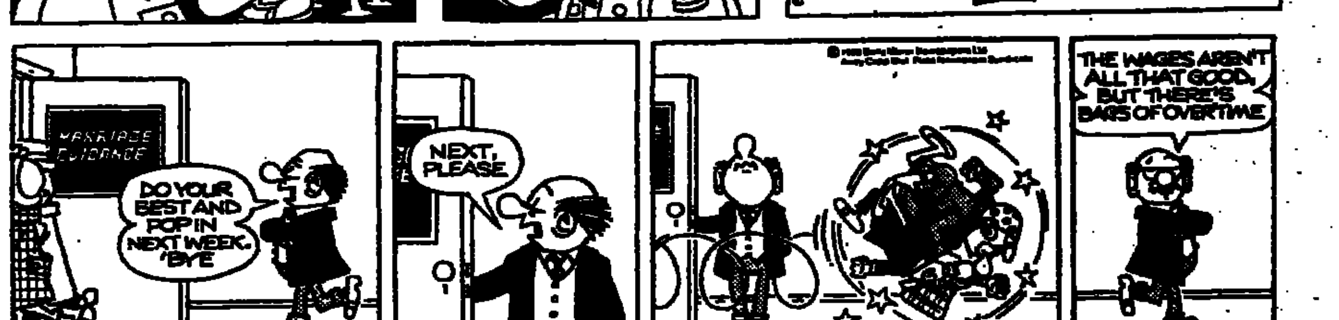
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JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

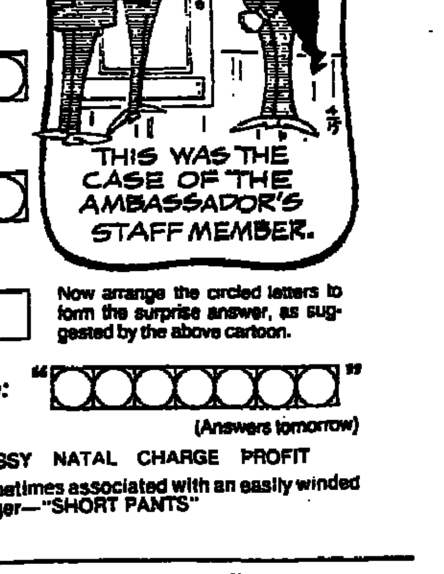
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DAJED

WHAAS

TRAPCE

THARGE



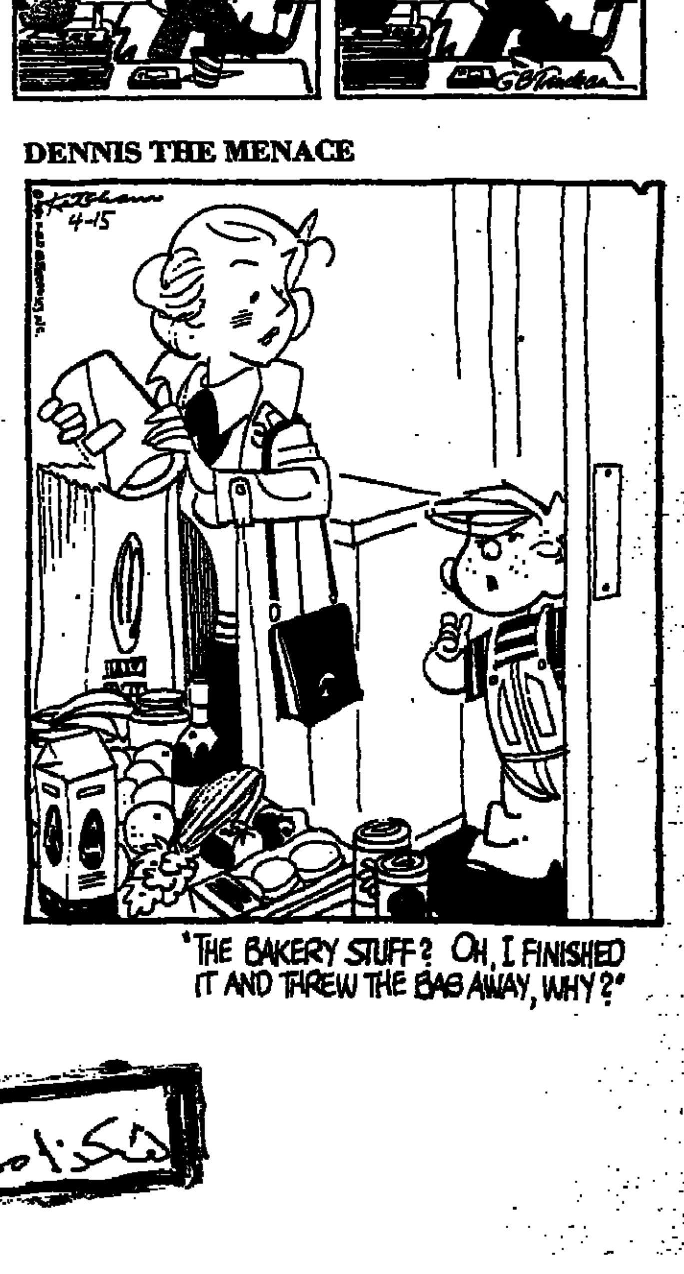
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: " "

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: MOSSY NATAL CHARGE PROFIT
Answer: Sometimes associated with an easily winded jogger—"SHORT PANTS"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"THE BAKERY STUFF? OH, I FINISHED IT AND THREW THE BAG AWAY, WHY?"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

ART IN THE THIRD REICH

By Berthold Hinz. Pantheon Books. Illustrated. 269 pp. $15.

Reviewed by John Russell

THE subject matter of this conscientious survey is disgusting, almost without interruption. Furthermore, it has long been familiar. Anybody who is interested in the subject must know by now that the Nazis detested progressive art and did their best to destroy both the art in question and the men and women who made it. As it was with books, so it was with art: It was a matter of official policy with the Nazis that what they did not like should vanish from the earth.

They didn't succeed, but they had a very good try. Hinz is method personified, and we believe him when he tells us that the Nazis confiscated a total of 15,997 works of art from German museums. He also tells us that in March, 1939, they burned (in the courtyard of the Berlin Central Fire Department) a total of "1,004 oil paintings and sculptures as well as 3,825 watercolors, drawings and prints." Where the confiscated works were coveted by foreign buyers, they were sent abroad for sale. Thereafter, the world of art in Germany had the look — or so the Nazis hoped — of a clean blank page on which they could write whatever they liked.

Commissioning Culture

What got written on that page is the subject of "Art in the Third Reich." Hinz pays due attention to the art that was proscribed, but his first concern is with the art that flourished. Hopes were high for that art among the new rulers of Germany. (Did not Hitler speak of "commissioning what may be the greatest culture and artistic projects of all time"?) The audience was there, the occasion was there, and the subjects were there. There was a new society, there were momentous events to be recorded, there was an enormous audience that had no place else to go, and there was a captive press that had no right of dissent.

On this last point, Hinz has dredged up a document that is worth quoting at some length. Joseph Goebbels, minister of propaganda, made it known in November, 1936, that "as the year 1936 has passed without any satisfactory improvement in art criticism, I herewith forbid the practice of art criticism as it has been practiced to date. From today on, the art report will replace art criticism. During the period of Jewish domination of art, art critics violated the concept of 'criticism' and assumed the role of judges of art. The art critic will now be replaced by the art editor . . . In the future, only those art editors will be allowed to report on art who approach the task with an undefiled heart and National Socialist convictions."

Thus far we are on well-beaten ground. Everyone knows what the Nazis didn't care for; and we can guess, without being told, what they hoped to see. But what did it actually look like? That is not so well-known. West Germany is understandably not keen on showing it. If there are private collectors who croon over it in private, they do so behind locked doors. It is as much a matter of historical as of psychological interest to know whether the work that found favor with the Nazis was work of a new and sinister kind, or whether it was simply a dexterous adjustment of a kind of work that is permanently in favor at a certain level.

Hinz's book was written in man for a German audience, a bears the mark of a heavy hand in his main argument he carr with him. The official art of th riod 1933-45 in Germany wa regimented. "Thousands of art Hinz argues, "sent thousand works to the official art ex held in the Third Reich. Art w in such vast numbers could no ply be willed into being. They have already existed somewhe some form." He continues: have to assume that Nationa cialism had a large following a artists. These artists were not n sarily politically committed, they subscribed to pictorial an mal traditions that the found useful, or at least not o tionable."

Happy Endings

And so it was. Of the momen and terrible events that occurr Germany between 1933 and there is hardly a trace in the dreds of illustrations that Hinz mustered. A perennial petit geois taste prevails throug Young love is always wholes family life is an earthly par manual labor is pleasant redemptive, all battles end hap nature functions as a friend support.

We knew this already, but makes us realize all over again the function of art in the Thi ich was twofold. It was eva that it made no reference wha to what we regard as the salien tures of the regime, and it was roborative, in that it went with what people most wanted told. As to the true nature times, it tells us nothing. As true nature of art, it tells us less. But as to human motivat tells us — alas! — almost more we want to know.

John Russell is on the staff o New York Times.

'Grease' Close Because of N Transit Strike

NEW YORK, April 14 (A — The Burger Palace Boys have up their leather jackets. The Ladies' all-night pajama pa over. Goodbye, Danny Zuk Sandra Dee, Rizzo and Ken Frenchy and the Teen "Grease," Broadway's longe ning musical, has closed.

The closing was blamed o York's transit strike.

Last night's performance 3,388th and last for the rock celebration of high school life 1950s. The nostalgia craze it spark lives on in such televis as "Happy Days" and " and Shirley," and rock grou Sha Na Na. Some of the you tors it brought to the spotli stars today: John Travolta from greaser to disco king in urday Night Fever," Richard from teen heartthrob to "Am Giggolo" and the acclaimed way drama "Bent," and Ad Barbeau from bobby socks berated woman in televi "Maude" series.

BRIDGE — By Alan Tru

ALMOST all players, throughout the bridge world, nowadays take for granted the 4-3-2-1 point-count for aces, kings, queens and jacks, sometimes adding half a point for each ten. Those who have learned the game in the last quarter of a century tend to think, wrongly, that this is the only conceivable way to value bridge hands.

The point-count caught on in England and was in general use in the 1930s and '40s. In a book entitled "Contract Simplicitas," published in 1933, a British judge using the pseudonym "Criticus" recommended 4-3-2-1-½ together with a series of distributional adjustments that took into account extra trump length, long side suits and — varying with the degree of support — short suits in the responding hand when raising. Point-count was basic to the Acol System which began in the '30s and has been standard in England ever since.

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The tide turned in the United States in the late '40s with the appearance of a booklet by Richard Miller and books by Fred Karpin and Charles Goren, in that order. They included distributional valuation, in different ways. Karpin, the first to make a major impact in this direction, suggested extra points for long suits. Goren, adopting a Canadian proposal, advocated points for short suits. Players at all levels soon found that counting points, adjusting for distribution by points or by instinct, was much more accurate than honor tricks or other methods.

Karpin has long been one of the most successful writers and teachers in the United States. On the diagramed deal, played long ago, he produced a brilliant inferential lead to defeat a grand slam. The clue was in the bidding, to which tened with great care.

This was in the days befor card major openings becam lar, and North opened one preparing to bid diamonds next turn. South showed slam est by jumping to three clu followed with Blackwood, like point-count had taken the face of Culbertson's dia al. When North showed two South rightly tried for seven trump. He felt sure of 13 trick could run clubs. If the clu failed him, the no-trump slam still come home with tricks other suits. This calculation curate: Seven clubs would been doomed by the trump but seven no-trump was due ceed against any normal lead.

Karpin as West knew that must be relying on a long club suit. And unlike Sou knew that the clubs would break. It was highly probabl the diamond ace was in the du so he produced the diamond putting South to the test im ately.

South would have needed vision to finesse. He put up in dummy, and went down happy defeat when the clubs to break. On a neutral lead would have tested clubs and fallen back on diamonds finesse would have given h tricks without any need for to break evenly.

NORTH (D)
♠ 2
♡ A J 10 9
♢ A Q J 10 2
♣ 8 6 4

WEST
♠ J 10 9 7
♡ 8 2
♢ K 9 8
♣ J 7 5 3

EAST
♠ 8 6 5 4 3
♡ 7 6 5 4 3
♢ 7 4 3
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ A K Q
♡ K Q
♢ 6 5
♣ A K Q 10 9 2

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South
1 ♡	Pass	2 ♣
2 ♢	Pass	4 N.T.
5 ♡	Pass	7 N.T.
Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond nine.

هكذا من الأصل

Rally Needed at End

Masters Won By Ballesteros

By Thomas Boswell

UGUSTA, Ga., April 14 (WP) — When Severiano Ballesteros ked off the 14th tee of Augusta ional yesterday, the 23-year-old iard was angry and he was ably worried. But he was not ed.

say to myself, 'Seve, you are so id. You were comfortable. Now are in big trouble. You must try hard, you must fight like little Player two years ago, or you going to lose,'" Ballesteros said.

eldom has any golfer come so to an enormous — almost an ievable — collapse, then right-mself with such dignity and ery as Ballesteros did yesterday ecoming the youngest Masters pion in history.

llesteros led by 10 shots with 9 to play, saw that astronomical ntage shrink to the near-noth of two strokes as he played the hole, then finally prevailed by over Jack Newton and Gibby ert for first place.

Not by the Numbers

llesteros' raw numbers — 66-72 — 275 — and his appar-safe margin of victory tell ing about what he endured dur-long, gray, threatening after-among the sweet smells and erpentine tortures of Augusta's nine.

fter what happened to me to-he said, "I think I must have a big heart. I played with Gary (the only other non-Ameri-wer to win here) in '78, when he 64 the last day. That day, I ed a great deal by watching."

e pivotal point of this 44th ers — the depth of Ballesteros' of self-faith and the beginning s redemption — came at the hole. He came to that juncture oughly unnerved young master game.

gusta National unveiled all her st psychological tricks yester-First, she lulled Ballesteros overconfidence as he shot under-par 33 on the front reaching 16 under for the four — just one shot off the Mas-record.

Shifting Gears

ne minute, I think about the d," Ballesteros said sheepishly. next minute, I think I may

e Amen Corner, that notorious h beginning the back nine, d that transformation as it ed Ballesteros by the throat in fashion.

the 10th hole, a two-foot putt out of the hole and he took a putt bogey. At the 12th, a gust nd blew his tentatively struck n shot into Rae's Creek, re-g in a double bogey. eew, this is some day," ht Ballesteros.

the 13th, the unraveling lead-ing to get home in two shots e 485-yard par 5, struck an three-iron so embarrassingly it bounced twice before div-to that same snake of a creek other penalty stroke. Another

it so far behind that shot that s do not understand," Ballest-said. What he did grasp was his lead had dwindled from 10 to 3, and that his playing part-Newton had just gained five in two holes and was on a birdie-birdie streak.

en Ballesteros' hooking drive ricocheted deep into trees, his were undeniably off.

hat did I say to myself?" relat-llesteros, so mad marching that fairway that the veins out on his neck. ". . . you start playing golf."

an hour before, after Ballest-had birdied the first, third and holes, the crowd was cooing ise. Yet, in the woods at 14, teros had the blank stare of cident victim still in shock. oked a bit like Hubert Green 78 (three shots ahead) and Ed last year (five in front) as iscovered purgatory in the of this azalea and dogwood n.

Adversity the Teacher

ouble, however, is Ballesteros' home. "The more you go the trees, the more practice you he offered with a grin. "Lee no wolud not know how to those shots because he has nev-in them."

alking from the 14th tee, mind looked in a quandary," Newton, his good friend. "Un-, I had given no thought to ing. On the front nine, Houdi-uldn't have beaten him. Had geyed 14 as well, it might have me him. But Seve is a great r and has the courage to recov-m anywhere."

llesteros' recovery was sudden imple. It took only three con-ive shots to put him back in cable command.

st, from a decent lie, he ed a high, fading six-iron shot gh a gap in the branches and d three trees onto the 14th

stead of another bogey, Ballest-barely missed a birdie putt 20 feet, then tapped in for a that lifted his spirits. His drive 15th, a 520-yard par 5, was a al 300-yard boomer.

ertheless, the champion's last, perhaps most crucial, test of lay ahead.

lbert had just made a short e at the 16th — his fourth straight — to go 10 under par, just two shots behind Ballesteros and one ahead of Newton.

"Jack [Newton] tells me that the shot at 14 was most important," said Ballesteros. "Maybe so. I think maybe the second shot at 15th was more important, because if I put the ball in the water again, then. . ."

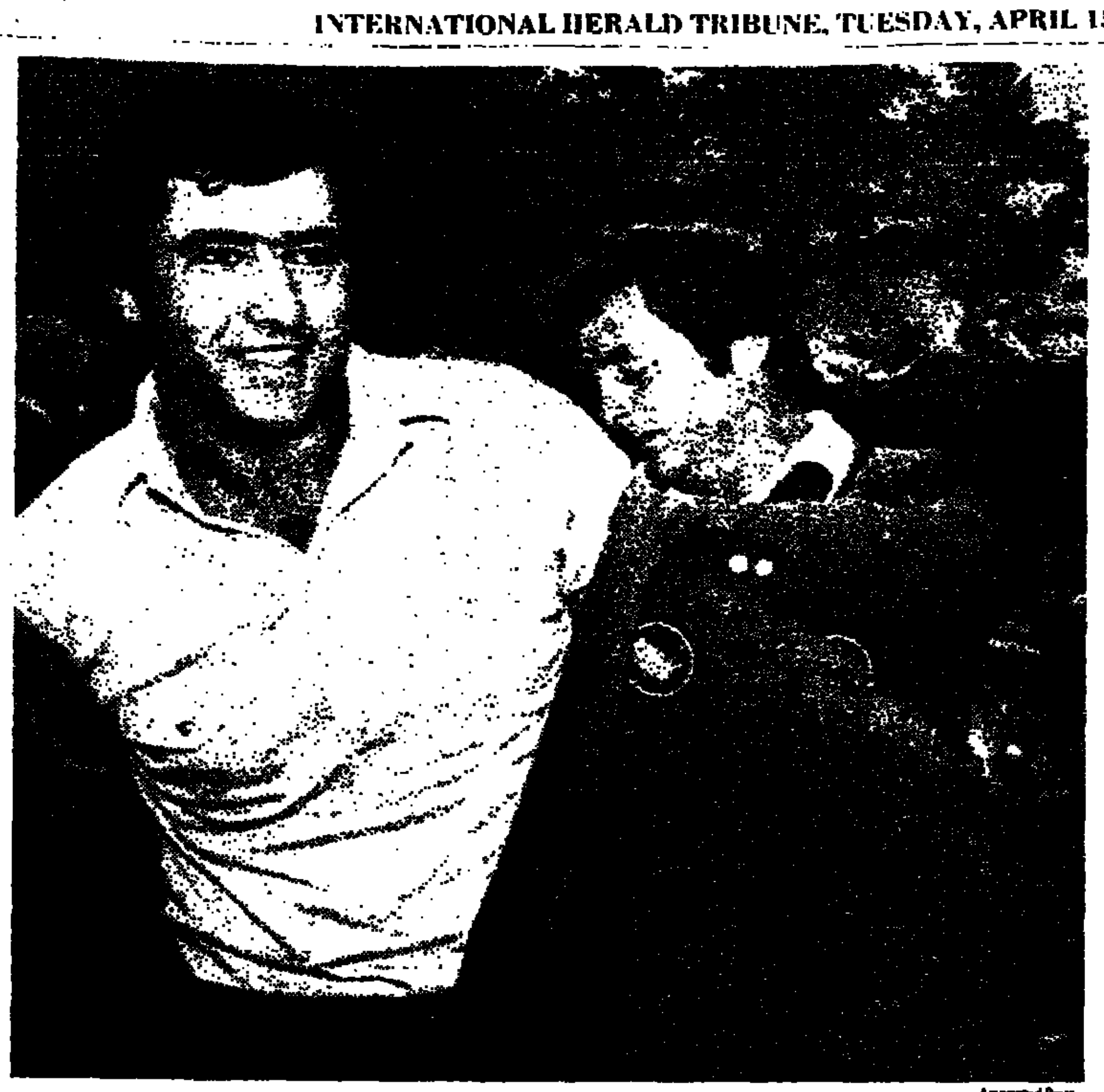
Ballesteros rolled his eyes at the recollection.

Newton's second shot was already safely on the green with a 25-foot try at an eagle forthcoming. Ballesteros, whose three-iron had splashed at the 13th, drew out his four-iron and planted it five feet inside Newton's ball.

So much for this Masters.

Newton three-putted. Ballesteros, getting a useful reading on the course's slickest green, lagged down for a two-putt birdie and a three-shot lead with three to play. Gilbert bogeyed the 18th after seeing Ballesteros' birdie posted, and the Spaniard simply parred into the barn.

Behind Gilbert, who shot one of the day's six 67s, and Newton, who had 68, came Green, whose final 67 put him at 280. David Graham, at 281, completed the prestigious top five.



Associated Press

Severiano Ballesteros is helped into the Masters green jacket, the symbol of victory, by Fuzzy Zoeller, last year's champion in the golf tournament.

El Conquistador Estupendo del Masters

By Dave Anderson

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 14 (NYT) — Nearly a century ago, in 1882, his great-grandparents built the old stone farmhouse near the fishing port of Santander on Spain's northern coast. Severiano Ballesteros was born in that house, and he still lives there with his parents, a few cows, a donkey, some rabbits and a German pointer named Blaster after his sand wedge.

In the cellar, which is heated and lit on winter nights by a wood-burning stove, he often hits golf balls into a heavy cloth hung in front of a wall. And when he was younger he would sit upstairs by the fireplace and listen to his uncle, a golf pro named Ramon Sota, tell him about the tournament in America, in the city named Augusta in the state named Georgia, the tournament known as the Masters.

"It is a very difficult course," Ramon Sota would say. "And it is a great tournament. It is the greatest tournament in the world to win."

Younger Than Nicklaus

Sota never won it. Never came close. But now Seve Ballesteros has won it. Only 23 years old, he is the youngest golfer ever to put on the green jacket, nearly three months younger than Jack Nicklaus was in 1963 at the first of his record five triumphs.

"The Masters is the Masters," Seve Ballesteros says now, "but I think the first big tournament you win is the best. Last year the British Open was very exciting for me."

He makes any golf tournament very exciting, this dashing Spaniard whose face belongs under one of those conquistador's curved helmets. And like so many good golfers, he was born to the game. When the Real Pedrena Golf Club was built in 1929, some of the land was purchased from his great-grandparents.

And that's where he learned to play golf, a youngster sneaking through the pine trees onto the course at twilight with one club, a 5-iron.

His father did not play golf because he was too busy with their little dairy farm. But his father had been an oarsman in the big boats on the Bay of Biscay and rowed on five Spanish national championship teams. The father's four sons gravitated to the nearby golf course, especially Manuel and Seve.

Later a Caddie

"The clubhouse," the 30-year-old Manuel Ballesteros was saying yesterday at the Augusta National Golf Club, "was only about 300 yards from our house, the second hole was only about 120 yards away. Seve would go there with his 5-iron, I think it was one of mine, and then he was a caddie there. He won the caddie championship when he was 12, and when he was 15 he shot his first 65."

The year before, Manuel took 14-year-old Seve with him as his caddie in a pro tournament in Madrid.

"I shoot 70 in the first round and led the tournament," Manuel remembered, "but the second day I shot 80 and Seve tell me, 'I can do better than you did today.'"

Seve probably could have done better. By the time he was 17, he had turned pro. The next year, 1975, he tried to qualify for the PGA Tour.

"He missed his card by three shots," Manuel said. "So the next year he went back to play on the European circuit."

In the 1976 World Cup tournament at Mission Hills in Palm Springs, Calif., 19-year-old Seve and Manuel Pinero won the team title for Spain. But despite that triumph and his success since then, he has not had much of an impact in Spain, where soccer players and bullfighters get the headlines.

Buried in the Back

"He's on sports page, that's all," Manuel said. "Never on front page, not even Santander."

"But now that he's won the Masters," somebody mentioned, "won't they put him on the front page in the newspapers there now?"

"Maybe a small picture this time," Manuel said.

As a youngster, Seve played soccer but preferred golf. "Seve was very fast," Manuel said, "but no control the ball." In those years his golf was like that, too. He simply tried to hit the ball as hard as he could. Often the ball ended up in the trees or the high grass.

His slashing style still enabled him to win tournaments, but when he missed the cut at the U.S. Open at Inverness in Toledo, Ohio, last year, he realized that he had to sacrifice some distance for accuracy, especially off the tee.

He's still long enough off the tee, perhaps the longest driver of the best golfers. To win the U.S. Open, which will be played this year at Baltusrol in Springfield, N.J., he will have to keep his tee shots in the fairway. At the Open the rough is always too high to escape from consistently, whereas at the Masters there is no high rough. Trees and ponds and creeks but no high rough.

The Open will be one of his few other appearances in this country because he refuses to accept a PGA Tour card that would require him to play 15 tournaments here.

"He wouldn't mind playing 10 tournaments here," Manuel Ballesteros said, "but unless he'd play 15, he would need a release from the tournament in America the week he wants to play in a European tournament. And there is no appearance money here. When they go to European tournaments, Jack Nicklaus, Tom Watson and Lee Trevino get appearance money. But there is no appearance money for Seve here."

Not that Seve Ballesteros is destitute. With his prize money and endorsements, he earned about $300,000 last year. Now he's got the $55,000 first prize at the Masters along with the trophy that will be on display in the old stone farmhouse where Seve Ballesteros can tell his uncle, Ramon Sota, about his adventure in the tournament in America, in the city named Augusta in the state named Georgia, the tournament known as the Masters.

Penguins Bow, 8-3

Bruins Romp, Tie Series

PITTSBURGH, April 14 (UPI) — The Boston Bruins struck for five goals in the first period here last night in an 8-3 drubbing of the Pittsburgh Penguins that evened their Stanley Cup playoff series at two games each.

The deciding contest of the best-of-five National Hockey League series is scheduled tonight in Boston.

Peter McNab, who had two goals to lead the Bruins, scored the first at 5:13 of the first period when he tipped a slapshot from the left point past Pittsburgh's goalie, Greg Millen. Rick Middleton made it 2-0 when he backhanded in a 10-footer at 6:42 and Ray Bourque picked up the Bruins' third goal at 13:26 on a 50-foot slapshot with Millen screened.

McNab scored his second goal when he again tipped the puck in at 16:00 on a power play. The Bruins scored again when Craig MacTavish got the third tip-in goal of the period at 18:09.

Boston scored two short-handed goals in the second period, by Bob Miller and Dwight Foster, as a Penguin defenseman, Mario Faubert, lost the puck both times. Foster tallied his second goal at 16:45 of the third period to round out the Bruins scoring.

Pittsburgh scored three third-period goals, but they weren't enough to overcome the lead built up by the Bruins. Rick Kehoe had two goals and Ron Stackhouse scored the other.

NHL Playoffs

PRELIMINARY ROUND
(All Best 3-of-5)

(Series tied, 2-2)
April 8 — Pittsburgh 4, Boston 2
April 10 — Boston 4, Pittsburgh 1
April 12 — Pittsburgh 4, Boston 1
April 13 — Boston 8, Pittsburgh 3
April 14 — Pittsburgh at Boston

Edmonton vs. Philadelphia
(Philadelphia wins series, 3-0)
April 8 — Philadelphia 4, Edmonton 3
April 9 — Philadelphia 5, Edmonton 1
April 11 — Philadelphia 3, Edmonton 2

Vancouver vs. Buffalo
(Buffalo wins series, 3-1)
April 8 — Buffalo 2, Vancouver 1
April 9 — Buffalo 6, Vancouver 0
April 11 — Vancouver 5, Buffalo 4
April 12 — Buffalo 3, Vancouver 1

Hartford vs. Montreal
(Montreal wins series, 3-0)
April 8 — Montreal 6, Hartford 1
April 9 — Montreal 8, Hartford 4
April 11 — Montreal 4, Hartford 3

Los Angeles vs. N.Y. Islanders
(New York wins series, 3-1)
April 8 — N.Y. Islanders 8, Los Angeles 1
April 9 — Los Angeles 6, N.Y. Islanders 3
April 11 — N.Y. Islanders 4, Los Angeles 3
April 12 — N.Y. Islanders 6, Los Angeles 0

Toronto vs. Minnesota
(Minnesota wins series, 3-0)
April 8 — Minnesota 6, Toronto 3
April 9 — Minnesota 7, Toronto 2
April 11 — Minnesota 4, Toronto 3

St. Louis vs. Chicago
(Chicago wins series, 3-0)
April 8 — Chicago 3, St. Louis 2
April 9 — Chicago 5, St. Louis 1
April 11 — Chicago 4, St. Louis 1

Atlanta vs. N.Y. Rangers
(New York wins series, 3-1)
April 8 — N.Y. Rangers 2, Atlanta 1
April 9 — N.Y. Rangers 5, Atlanta 1
April 11 — Atlanta 4, N.Y. Rangers 2
April 12 — N.Y. Rangers 5, Atlanta 2

Connors Beats McEnroe

TOKYO, April 14 (UPI) — Jimmy Connors beat John McEnroe, 7-5, 6-3, here yesterday to win a men's singles tennis tournament. Roscoe Tanner stopped Ilie Nastase, 6-7, 7-5, 6-2, to finish third in the four-man tournament.

76ers Beat Hawks, Celtics, Sonics Win

From Agency Dispatches

ATLANTA, April 14 — Guard Maurice Cheeks scored 8 points in a three-minute span early in the third quarter here last night to lead the Philadelphia 76ers to a 107-83 rout of the Atlanta Hawks and a 3-1 lead in their best-of-seven National Basketball Association playoff series.

The 76ers can clinch the series when the teams meet in the fifth game tomorrow night at Philadelphia.

Cheeks scored three straight baskets to snap a 48-48 tie and start the 76ers on a 19-5 scoring binge that gave them a 67-53 lead late in the third period.

Lionel Hollins and Bobby Jones scored 20 points each to lead the balanced 76er attack. Cheeks had 19 points, Julius Erving 17 and Darryl Dawkins had 15. Dan Roundfield led Atlanta with 17 points and Charlie Criss had 14.

Celtics 100, Rockets 81

In Houston, Larry Bird and Nate Archibald led a late third-quarter surge to nullify a sluggish first half and lead the Boston Celtics to a 100-81 victory over Houston in their playoff series.

The victory, Boston's ninth consecutive over the Rockets this season, gave the Celtics a 3-0 lead in their best-of-seven series. Houston faces elimination unless it can win here tonight.

The Celtics were unable to pull away from Houston in the first half, despite poor shooting by the Rockets. The Rockets moved within two points at 55-53 in the third quarter but from that point the Celtics took charge. With Bird and Archibald leading the way, Boston outscored Houston, 16-4, over the final 4:44 of the third quarter and never was challenged again.

Archibald finished with 20 points to lead the Celtics, and Bird, who hit only 3 of 10 shots in the first half, added 18. Moses Malone scored 28 points for the Rockets, and Robert Reid added 23.

SuperSonics 112, Bucks 107

In Milwaukee, Gus Williams scored 32 points to leading Seattle to a 112-107 victory over the Milwaukee Bucks as the SuperSonics squared the playoff series at 2-2.

Lonnie Shelton added 22 points, 7 of them in the last period, for the Sonics, who return home for game No. 5 of the series tomorrow night. Marques Johnson led the Bucks with 31 points.

Williams was injured in a collision with the Bucks' 6-foot-11-inch Bob Lanier with 2:47 to play and left the game. The nature and extent of the injury were unknown.

Forcing the Bucks out of their patterns with aggressive defense, the Sonics broke to a 10-0 lead and remained in front through the half. Williams scored on four long shots and a layup in the first five minutes of the second half to help Seattle extend its lead to 71-55.

Suns 127, Lakers 101

In Phoenix, Ariz., Paul Westphal scored 25 points to top seven Phoenix players in double figures as the Suns rolled to a 127-101 victory over the Los Angeles Lakers to stay alive in their playoff series.

The Lakers lead, 3-1, with the fifth game in Los Angeles tomorrow night.

The Suns, who went ahead to stay in the opening five minutes, led 31-25 after a quarter and 66-47 at halftime. They led by 25 points early in the third quarter and 92-75 entering the fourth.

The Lakers closed the gap to 102-93 with 5 ½ minutes remaining but the Suns scored 5 successive points to end the threat.

Alvan Adams had 18 points, Don Buse 17, Gar Heard 15 and Walt Davis 14 among the Phoenix starters. Mike Bratz and Rich Kelley had 10 each off the bench. Kareem Abdul-Jabbar had 25 points to lead the Lakers. Jamaal Wilkes and Norm Nixon had 21 each.

NBA Playoffs

EASTERN CONFERENCE
Semifinals

Atlanta vs. Philadelphia
(Best 4-of-7)
(Philadelphia leads series, 3-1)
April 6 — Philadelphia 107, Atlanta 104
April 9 — Philadelphia 99, Atlanta 92
April 10 — Atlanta 105, Philadelphia 93
April 13 — Philadelphia 107, Atlanta 83
April 15 — Atlanta at Philadelphia
x-April 18 — Philadelphia at Atlanta
x-April 20 — Atlanta at Philadelphia
x-if necessary

Boston vs. Houston
(Boston leads series, 3-0)
April 9 — Boston 119, Houston 101
April 11 — Boston 95, Houston 75
April 13 — Boston 100, Houston 81
April 14 — Boston at Houston
x-April 16 — Houston at Boston
x-April 18 — Boston at Houston
x-April 20 — Houston at Boston
x-if necessary

WESTERN CONFERENCE
Semifinals

Phoenix vs. Los Angeles
(Best 4-of-7)
(Los Angeles leads series, 3-1)
April 8 — Los Angeles 119, Phoenix 110
April 9 — Los Angeles 131, Phoenix 128 (ot)
April 11 — Los Angeles 108, Phoenix 105
April 13 — Phoenix 127, Los Angeles 101
April 15 — Phoenix at Los Angeles
x-April 18 — Los Angeles at Phoenix
x-April 20 — Phoenix at Los Angeles
x-if necessary

Seattle vs. Milwaukee
(Series tied, 2-2)
April 8 — Seattle 114, Milwaukee 113 (ot)
April 9 — Milwaukee 114, Seattle 112 (ot)
April 11 — Milwaukee 95, Seattle 91
April 13 — Seattle 112, Milwaukee 107
April 15 — Milwaukee at Seattle
x-April 18 — Seattle at Milwaukee
x-April 20 — Milwaukee at Seattle
x-if necessary

NFL Revises Playoff Entry

NEW YORK, April 14 (UPI) — After a complicated set of tie-breaking procedures had National Football League teams confused about which club needed what to make the playoffs last season, the league's club executives have revised the format.

The team executives approved the following tie-breaking procedures if two teams finish with the same record:

- Head-to-head records.
- Best won-loss-tied percentage in games played with in the division.
- Best won-loss-tied percentage in games played within the conference.
- Best won-loss-tied percentage in common games, if applicable.
- Best net points in divisional games.
- Best net points in all games.
- Strength of schedule.
- Best net touchdowns in all games.
- Coin toss.

Moser First in Cycling

ROUBAIX, France, April 14 (UPI) — Francesco Moser of Italy won the 78th Paris-Roubaix bicycling classic yesterday for the third consecutive year. Gilbert Duclos-Lasalle of France was second, with Dietrich Thurau of West Germany third and Bernard Hinault of France fourth.

Reds Sweep Braves With Third Shutout

From Agency Dispatches

CINCINNATI, April 14 — Rookie Charlie Leibrandt pitched a five-hitter in his first major league start here yesterday as the Cincinnati Reds defeated the Atlanta Braves, 5-0.

Leibrandt, a 23-year-old left-hander, struck out five and walked three. Phil Niekro (0-2), the loser, allowed all five runs in 5⅓ innings, including a homer by Johnny Bench, his first of the season.

In the opening four-game series at Riverfront Stadium, Cincinnati hurlers registered three shutouts to help the Reds to a sweep. Frank Pastore and Mike LaCoss (in a game limited to six innings by rain) started the shutout motif. Four Cincinnati pitchers worked in a 5-4 triumph on Saturday.

Mets 5, Cubs 0

At New York, Pete Falcone and Neil Allen combined on a five-hitter and Joel Youngblood drove in two runs to help New York beat Chicago, 5-0.

Giants 3, Padres 1

At San Diego, Dave Winfield dropped a fly ball in right field that set up the winning run and Vida Blue scattered four hits in seven innings as San Francisco won its first game in four, a 3-1 decision over San Diego.

Pirates 3, Cardinals 0

At St. Louis, Jim Rooker gave up five hits in 6⅓ innings and hit his seventh career home run, leading Pittsburgh to a 3-0 decision over St. Louis. Rooker's homer, a line shot over the left-field fence with Phil Garner on base, came in the seventh.

Expos 5, Phillies 4

At Philadelphia, Ellis Valentine led off the 10th inning with a home run off Lerrin LaGrow to give Montreal a 5-4 victory over Philadelphia. Elias Sosa, the fourth Montreal pitcher, got the victory, the Expos' first this season.

Astros 4, Dodgers 2

At Houston, Ken Forsch scattered seven hits in 7⅔ innings and drove in two runs with a second-inning single to lead Houston to a 4-2 victory over Los Angeles.

Red Sox 3, Brewers 1

In the American League, at Milwaukee, right-hander Bob Stanley checked Milwaukee on four hits and Carl Yastrzemski's run-scoring double was the big hit in a three-run fourth inning as Boston defeated the Brewers, 3-1.

Royals 3, Tigers 2

At Kansas City, Willie Aikens, breaking an 0-for-13 slump, delivered a bases-loaded single in the seventh to boost Kansas City to a 3-2 victory over Detroit.

Angels 8, Indians 3

At Anaheim, Calif., Joe Rudi drove in three runs with a single and a bases-loaded walk to continue his hot RBI pace and Don Baylor drove in two runs, enabling California to register an 8-3 victory over Cleveland.

Rudi, whose season prematurely ended last year on Aug. 15 with a strained Achilles tendon, now has batted in eight runs in the first three games of 1980.

Yankees 9, Rangers 4
Yankees 8, Rangers 2

At Arlington, Texas, Ed Figueroa, making a comeback from elbow surgery, and reliever Tom Underwood tamed Texas, 8-2, and gave New York a sweep of a doubleheader. The Yankees took the first game, 9-4, with the help of Jim Spencer's grand-slam homer.

Mariners 5, Blue Jays 1

At Seattle, Bruce Bochte doubled in two runs in the first inning and Floyd Bannister scattered eight hits, leading Seattle to a 5-1 victory over Toronto.

A's 4, Twins 1

At Oakland, Calif., Mike Norris, a hard-luck right-hander, gave up three hits and struck out 11 as Oakland beat Minnesota, 4-1. Norris, plagued by injury and lack of runs in his previous five seasons in the majors, yielded a fifth-inning triple and eighth-inning infield single to John Castino and a sixth-inning double to Ken Landreaux.

White Sox 5, Orioles 2

At Chicago, after a loss on opening day, the White Sox scored their third successive triumph over Baltimore with a three-run rally in the seventh inning that broke a 2-2 tie. Jim Morrison brought the deciding run across with a sacrifice fly and Lamar Johnson lined a two-run double that insured the victory.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	2	1	.667	—
New York	2	2	.500	½
Boston	1	2	.333	1
Cleveland	1	2	.333	1
Toronto	1	3	.250	1½
Baltimore	1	3	.250	1½
Detroit	1	3	.250	1½

West	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	3	1	.750	—
Kansas City	3	1	.750	—
Seattle	3	1	.750	—
California	2	1	.667	½
Texas	2	2	.500	1
Minnesota	2	2	.500	1
Oakland	2	2	.500	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	3	1	.750	—
Philadelphia	2	1	.667	½
Chicago	2	2	.500	1
New York	2	2	.500	1
Montreal	1	2	.333	1½
St. Louis	1	3	.250	2

West	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	4	0	1.000	—
San Diego	3	1	.750	1
Houston	3	1	.750	1
Los Angeles	1	3	.250	3
San Francisco	1	3	.250	3
Atlanta	0	4	.000	4

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

First Game
New York 000 002 100—9 12 1
Texas 100 001 200—4 8 0
Tiant, Kaat (7) and Cerone, Oates (9); Comer, Darwin (6), Devine (8), Kern (9) and Sundberg. W—Tiant, 1-0. L—Comer, 0-1. HR—New York, Spencer (1).

Second Game
New York 000 042 002—8 13 1
Texas 100 000 010—2 8 3
Figueroa, Underwood (6) and Cerone; Perry, Raisich (5), Darwin (7), Lyle (9) and Roberts, Sundberg (9). W—Figueroa, 1-0. L—Perry, 0-1. HR—New York, Jackson (1).

Baltimore 100 100 000—2 5 0
Chicago 001 010 30x—5 9 1
Ford, Stewart (5) and Dempsey; Baumgarten, Farmer (8) and Kimm, Foley (9). W—Baumgarten, 1-0. L—Ford, 0-1.

Detroit 000 000 002—2 10 0
Kansas City 000 100 20x—3 8 1
Rozema, Lopez (8) and Parrish; Splittorff, Quisenberry (7), Christenson (9) and Quirk. W—Splittorff, 1-0. L—Rozema, 0-1. HR—Detroit, Summers (1).

Cleveland 000 020 001—3 10 1
California 012 200 30x—8 10 1
Denny, Stanton (7) and Hassey; Aase, Montague (6) and Donohue. W—Aase, 1-0. L—Denny, 0-1.

Toronto 001 000 000—1 8 0
Seattle 200 001 02x—5 9 1
Lemanczyk, Buskey (6), J.McLaughlin (8) and B.Davis; Bannister and L.Cox. W—Bannister 1-0. L—Lemanczyk, 0-2. HR—Toronto, Velez (1).

Minnesota 010 000 000—1 3 0
Oakland 300 000 01x—4 7 2
Erickson, D.Jackson (3), Verhoeven (8) and Wynegar; Norris and Essian. W—Norris, 1-0. L—Erickson, 0-1.

Boston 000 300 000—3 5 0
Milwaukee 001 000 000—1 4 0
Stanley and Fisk; Haas, Augustine (8), Cleveland (9) and Moore. W—Stanley, 1-0. L—Haas, 0-1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago 000 000 000—0 5 1
New York 011 012 00x—5 11 0
W.Hernandez, McGlothen (5), Capilla (8) and Foote; Falcone, Allen (7) and Stearns. W—Falcone, 1-0. L—W.Hernandez, 0-1.

Atlanta 000 000 000—0 5 2
Cincinnati 002 003 00x—5 12 0
P.Niekro, Bradford (6), Camp (7) and Pocoroba; Leibrandt and Bench. W—Leibrandt, 1-0. L—P.Niekro, 0-2. HR— Cincinnati, Bench (1).

Pittsburgh 000 010 200—3 5 0
St. Louis 000 000 000—0 6 1
Rooker, Romo (7), Jackson (9) and Ott; S.Martinez, Hood (8) and Simmons. W—Rooker, 1-0. L—S.Martinez, 0-1. HR—Pittsburgh, Rooker (1).

Montreal 100 030 000 1—5 12 1
Philadelphia 000 100 003 0—4 11 0
(10 innings)
Sanderson, Bahnsen (5), Fryman (9), Sosa (9) and Carter; Christenson, Noles (6), Munninghoff (8), LaGrow (10) and Boone. W—Sosa, 1-0. L—LaGrow, 0-1. HRs—Montreal, Dawson (1), Valentine (1).

Los Angeles 000 000 110—2 7 0
Houston 031 000 00x—4 11 0
Goltz, Hough (8) and Ferguson; K.Forsch, LaCorte (8) and Pujols. W—K.Forsch, 1-0. L—Goltz, 0-1.

San Francisco 000 011 010—3 9 0
San Diego 000 010 000—1 5 1
Blue, Lavelle (8) and May; Rasmussen, Kinney (8), D'Acquisto (8) and Tenace. W—Blue, 1-0. L—Rasmussen, 0-1.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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PAGE 14 & 11 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

Letter From America

Waterbury Is Still A Towering Town

By Hugh A. Mulligan

WATERBURY, Conn. (AP) — The old American place-kick or municipal put-down is still with us.

People in the public eye — politicians, writers, TV comics — have this compulsion to kick other places, sometimes even the old hometown, to show how urbane they are or how far they've come.

Jackie Gleason was forever deriding the urban charms of Bayonne, N.J.

Burlesque comics could always rouse the balconies from their between-strips slumbers with a belittling reference to Brooklyn, N.Y., Lynn, Mass., or Keokuk, Iowa. And then there's the famous W.C. Fields tombstone crack: "All Things Considered. It's Better than Philadelphia."

John McNulty once began a New Yorker short story with the totally non-interesting question, "Say, Pal, was you ever in Newark?"

Playwrights worry about bombing in New Haven, while advance men for presidential candidates and producers of TV sitcoms wonder if their act will play in Peoria, which is purported to be the quintessential municipal morass behind the famous Variety headline "HIX NIX STIX PIX."

* * *

Now comes that fine novelist Walker Percy putting the knock on Waterbury, Conn.

In the new "Why I Live Where I Live" series just begun in Esquire magazine, Percy says he chooses to live in a nondescript, Southern nonplace like Covington, La., just across Lake Pontchartrain from New Orleans, because all things considered, it beats "a nondescript Northern place like Waterbury, Conn."

I don't know if Walker Percy has ever been in Waterbury, Conn., whether he has close family ties here or just picked the name out of the air to have a place to pick on, but nondescript is not the mot juste for Waterbury.

If anything Waterbury is distinctly descript, except there is no such word in current usage. Anyhow, the town is the opposite of nondescript which means of no recognized type, neither one thing nor another, amorphous, a thing of no particular class or kind, indescribable.

* * *

No matter which way you approach Waterbury on Interstate 84, its famous clock tower leaps out at you from that bowl of a valley. Right off, you know you are someplace that is different from any other place on the interstate or for a thousand miles in any direction.

The slender graceful brick spire with its tapering bay windows was designed for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad by the famous architectural firm of McKim, Mead and White in imitation of Siena's 14th century Torre del Mangia.

From the turn of this century Waterbury's exquisite tower graced the old Union Station. But after World War II, when the railroad went bankrupt, the building was in danger of being torn down until publisher William Pape, out of love for the old pile, bought it for a quarter of a million dollars. He spent another couple of million fixing it up as the new home of the Waterbury Republican and American.

Waterbury was made for dreaming. It was approaching Waterbury that Walter Mitty announced, "Rev her up to 8,500! We're going through" and took his eight-engined Navy hydroplane through the hurricane, with the cylinders pounding "ta-pocketa-pocketa-pocketa . . ."

It was outside a shoestore on Main Street that a woman heard Walter Mitty say "puppy biscuit" to himself seconds after calmly telling a shocked courtroom at the Waterbury murder trial, "Yes, this is my Webbley-Vickers 50.80."

* * *

Actress Roz Russell came from Waterbury. And Dan Parker, the sports writer, Frank Hogan, the famous New York D.A., and George Metesky, the Mad Bomber, and Joan Joyce, the greatest softball pitcher in the world who once struck out Ted Williams. Waterbury stem-winders once bulged the nation's watchpockets.

But even before Walker Percy's put-down, Waterbury had something of an image problem. On the burlesque and vaudeville circuits, Waterbury was considered a tough town to play. They say if you could make it at Jaquis Burlesque, at the corner of Phoenix Avenue and Savings Street, you could make it anywhere.

And, oh yes, Fred Allen said when he and Portland got married, their theatrical bookings only allowed two days for a honeymoon. They decided to go to Waterbury because it would seem longer there.

But nondescript it's not.

Art Buchwald got scooped on "Gunga Dan" Ratner (IHT, April 12-13), so Hugh Mulligan is subbing for him today.

Billy Joel

'All You've Got to Do to Be Called an Artist Is Sign A Recording Contract. I'm Only a Musician'

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS, April 13 (IHT) — Billy Joel, superstar, sipped champagne in a VIP lounge at Charles de Gaulle airport between flights, greeting a procession of interviewers. "Just like a barber shop," said the next in line.

"Seventy five cents and no waiting," Joel replied quickly. Streetwise, cocky, smart on the edge of smartass, tough but with a heart of gold, he puts out automatic New York theatricality almost like Dustin Hoffman playing Billy Joel. *Or like Billy Joel playing the guy you* once sat next to in Yankee Stadium.

His songs tend to deal with the New York experience. After living three years in Los Angeles during the early 70s, he woke up one morning and said to himself: "What am I doing here?" Then there was a flash of the Ronettes with their beehive hairdos singing: "Say goodbah to Holl-ee-wood."

So he said hello to "52nd Street," the title of his album that has sold almost 5 million copies.

His previous album "The Stranger" was in the top 100 for two years, thanks to hit singles "Only The Good Die Young" and "Just the Way You Are." "The Stranger" was the second largest seller in the history of CBS Records, and "52nd Street" recently won the Grammy (the recording industry's Oscar) for the best album of 1979.

'Nice to Be Honored'

"Is winning Grammys important to you?" he was asked.

"It's nice to be honored by people in the same business you're in." He adjusted the laces of his scruffy white tennis shoes, pulled his Jackie Coogan cap over his forehead and corrected himself: "But I'm not in the music *business*. I just make music. I don't want to downgrade the Grammys, but it's just the industry patting itself on its back. 'Aren't we terrific? Don't we add to the nobility of mankind?' Come on. Who are they kidding. They call records 'product' when they come out."

Joel was already studying classical piano at the age of four back in Hicksville, N.Y. — "Isn't that a great name?" Later he belonged to a gang called the Emerald Royals. They smoked cigarettes, cut school to play stickball. The only physical discipline he remembers as a child was after he started to boogie-woogie a Beethoven sonata: "My old man came downstairs and smacked me."

He performed in public for the first time in the fifth grade, wiggling his hips like Elvis Presley. Kids screamed and the teacher pulled him offstage. If there were any doubts remaining, they vanished the first time he heard the Beatles. Classical piano was too much work.

Career Peak

By the age of 19 he was making his living as a rock musician — paying his own rent, helping support his mother: "That was a career peak *for me. All the platinum records and the* Grammys [he also won the best singer of 1979 award], all the recognition doesn't compare with the feeling I had when I first realized — Hey! I'm a musician!"

After stretches with bands called The Hassles, The Echoes and The Lost Souls, he felt he was going nowhere and decided to disappear. He changed his name to Billy Martin and played "major-seventh-chord cocktail piano." Several years later, back to Joel, he had his first hit single "Piano Man" and went up a career notch to recording artist.

"I hate that word," he flinched. "Artist. All you've got to do to be called an artist is sign a recording contract. Billy Joel hereinafter referred to as the artist. It takes work to become an artist. I'd like to be an artist someday, but I'm still only a journeyman musician. Kiss signed the same contract I did. If they're artists I don't want anything to do with it."

Joel's work has engendered a certain amount of animosity on the part of rock purists. They say he wears thin, wears too many caps, tries to be too many things — cabaret performer, rock belter, crooner, poet — to all people. His tunes are anodyne, nothing terribly special, often sentimental; the lyrics maintain a consistent balance between adolescent cliche and street poetry that becomes a kind of artistry all of its own.

I'm looking for comfort
That I can take
From someone else . . .

The songs and delivery are derivative at one time or another of Randy Newman, Supertramp, Paul McCartney, The Rolling Stones, Steely Dan and Elton John. They are catchy, his albums are technically superb and the question is how much should we demand of pop music, the primary function of which is to entertain. Joel brings us good, if limited, news. He is charming — perhaps he tries too hard to be charming.

A joy to watch on-stage, not content with merely recreating the studio sound, he seems to have a real need to make contact with an audience. He performs with conviction, a professional, moving from electric to acoustic keyboards on cue, occasionally strapping on an harmonica harness, continuing with the occasional Presley impression. He bounces up and down all over the stage projecting a personality that says: "Look how much fun I'm having. Why don't you have fun too?"

"People tell me 'you're a success. You must be satisfied.' I don't think you can ever reach that point. Once you're satisfied you're through. *All* I'm looking for is a *little* relief now and then. I'm not saying I live in torment, but there's no feeling worse than the writing process."

An interviewer recalled that near the end of his life, novelist James Jones was asked if he still liked to write. He shook his head and answered: *"I like to have written." Did Joel feel* that way?

"Yeah, that's it. You've got to pull it out, wrench it, you're worried it won't come, you're dry, you bang your head against the wall, you kick things, figure you've had it. Then you get hot and it *happens.*

"I like to write about what I consider normal things. When I go home I hang out with my friends and go to ball games, I never go to Studio 54 or Elaine's and I don't hang out with rock stars. I hang out with regular people because they're more interesting to me. What other people consider commonplace I find fascinating. *Most people's lives are very complicated.*"

"Who are your friends? Did you know them before you were famous?"

"Yeah, sure. I knew the guys in my band back on Long Island. If I get out of line the people who are my friends say 'Hey, don't give *me that rock star stuff.* Get out of here. We know you. You're that jerk from Hicksville.' "

Billy Joel in concert: Paris April 15 (sold out), Cambrai April 16, Bordeaux April 18, Madrid April 22, Barcelona April 24.



Joel in concert.



Tom Allen, The Washington Post

Baseball fan Joel.

PEOPLE: *Magazine-Cover People / Mark Boston Anniversa*

The crowd that descended on the Harvard Club in Boston was a walking edition of "Who's Who" — Joan Kennedy, Julia Child, Henry Cabot Lodge, John Updike, F. Lee Bailey, Buckminster Fuller. They turned out to help the city celebrate its 350th birthday, and beyond money and fame, they had one thing in common. Every one of them, at one time or another, has appeared on the cover of Time magazine which sponsored the party. Mayor Kevin White found himself floundering in the sea of familiar faces. Said he, "When I walked in the door tonight, a woman turned to me and said, 'I know you. Who are you?' "

* * *

Sir Cecil Beaton, photographer of royalty and international celebrity, left an oil painting to former film actress Greta Garbo in his will. It was a final romantic gesture for Sir Cecil. According to his published diaries, he proposed unsuccessfully several times to the Swedish-born actress and then pledged to remain a bachelor. Sir Cecil, who died on January 18 aged 76, left an estate of £597,757.

* * *

All those out there who may have wondered what Atlantic City would be without Bert Parks can rest easy. The dethroned host of the Miss America pageant has agreed in principle to work for the proposed Brighton Hotel and Casino, an official of the hotel corporation said. Arthur Kania, executive vice president of Great Bay Casino Corporation, said Parks had agreed to make a series of personal appearances and advertisements to promote the 520-room casino-hotel, scheduled to open at the end of May.

* * *

Undaunted by his collapse a week earlier Britain's Prince Charles played six chukkers of polo in West Palm Beach, Fla., in a special match preceding the $100,000 World Cup championship game. The prince played the entire match with the Windsor Park team, which defeated a Palm Beach team, 8-7 in the Laddie Sanford Memorial Game. The prince failed to score. Prince Charles collapsed from heat exhaustion after his first polo match in south Florida the previous weekend but displayed virtually no evidence of his brief hospital stay. He flew in by private plane from a vacation at the island of Eluthera in the Bahamas.

* * *

At 19, Susan Strasberg was the star of a Broadway play and pursued by Richard Burton. At 20, she considered throwing herself off London's Waterloo Bridge. Miss Strasberg's recollections of the stormy one-year romance appear in People magazine in the first of a three-part serialization of her forthcoming autobiography, "...tersweet." The daughter of ... coach Lee Strasberg said the ... began in 1957 when she and B... were appearing in the Broa... show, "Time Remembered." ... showered her with gifts, they f... over mutual jealousies and on... actor appeared at the Stra... apartment drunk and bell... Shakespeare, she said. But wh... show ended, he went back ... wife, Sybil. "I slept with an ... shirt of Richard's clutched ... hand like a security blanket, ... forted by the familiar scent of ... she said.

* * *

Harriet Stratemeyer Adams, ... known as Carolyn Keene, ... Maplewood, N.J., who at age ... now working on her 59th ... Drew mystery, will be guest of ... or at the celebration of ... heroine's 50th anniversary Ap... Five hundred guests have be... vited by Simon & Schuster, w... publishing the books for chil... to 12 years old in paperback ... first time. Among the ... guests who have already acce... Bette Davis, named as Mo... the Year for 1980, succeeding ... Adams for 1979.

* * *

In addition to footballs and ... nuts, the Gerald Ford Presidential ... Museum will include an exhibit ... his decision to pardon Richard ... on. The museum, to be built ... former president's hometown ... Grand Rapids, Mich., will ... Ford's letter pardoning Nixon, ... the latter's role in the Watergate ... scandal and many of the letters ... to the White House criticizing ... decision, says Barbara Chase, ... partner in the Washington ... planning the museum. The mu... will contain the expected ... and helmets from Ford's days ... University of Michigan. There ... will be several exhibits, ... aters and a replica of the ... House Oval Office, the said.

* * *

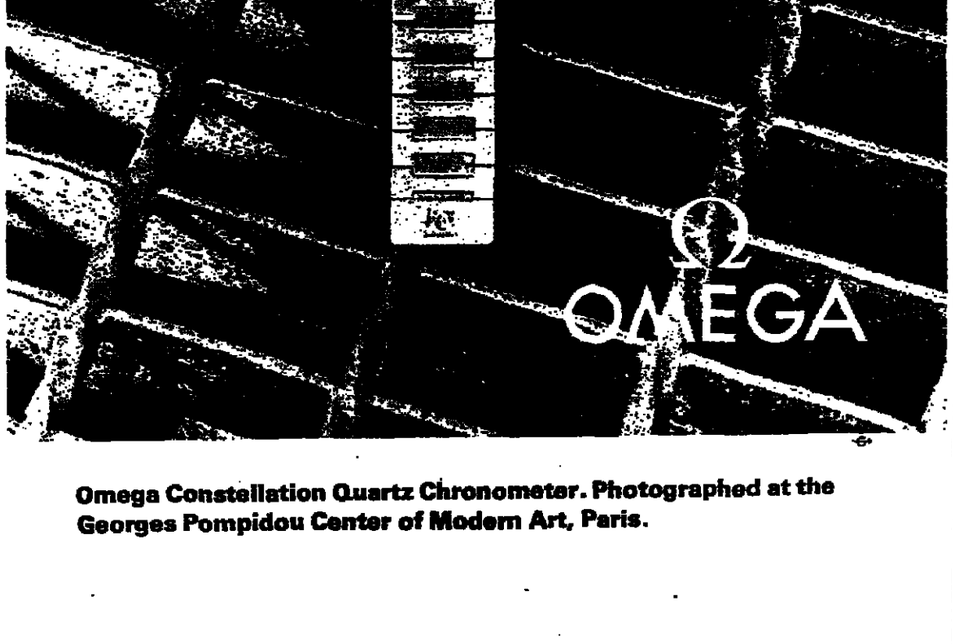
In Cambridge, Md., ... Marsh, 22, failed in his ... to break the world record for ... raw eggs in one hour. Marsh ... up 12 short as he swallowed ... eggs. The record, set by a Cal... an two years ago, is 50 eggs ... hour. Last year, Marsh ate ... before Mother Nature dealt ... blow to his quest.

* * *

Quote — Isaac Bashevis ... the novelist and Nobel laureate ... Omni magazine: "I once was ... make small talk with a physi... asking, 'What's new in physics ... then. I remembered. I don't ... what's old in physics."

— SAMUEL J...

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